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Tower Views

by Clearway

Another Potent Week End

Daladier Follows Britain

Britain Follows "Realism"

¶ **Week End Revaluations**—Europe indulges in its modern practice of utilizing the week end for its most far-reaching political and diplomatic developments. The new French Government re-orientates itself; the Austrian plebiscite returns an expected unanimity of ballots for the Swastika; Italo-British agreement reaches the dotted line stage; the Spanish war rolls toward an apparent climax; the war on Chinese soil continues to show revitalized Chinese forces hammering at the yielding Japanese pressure. It is as though aggressive forces were conspiring to lead attention away from the fact that millions of quiet individuals still encircle the world with thoughts of peace and good will; still worship; still pray; still believe that the hate-eliminating, unity-establishing power available in the divine verities will one day find its place in the councils of nations.

¶ **France's Course**—The new Daladier Cabinet, formed while the Austrian plebiscite was in progress, shows early indications of following the wake of Chamberlain's "realistic" pilot boat through the breakers of European power politics and among ideological sand bars. So with anxious glances at Reichsführer Hitler's growing power, it, temporarily at least, heads for an Italian harbor of compromise, for it is said that Premier Daladier proposes to send an extraordinary envoy to Rome to discuss French-Italian relations. France may be ready to exchange recognition of Italy's Ethiopian claims for a promise to keep hands off Spain after the decidedly un-civil war is over. Similarly, since it is common knowledge that M. Daladier has long favored rapprochement with the Reich, a move in that direction is by no means inconceivable.

¶ **Geneva Mirror**—A League of Nations Committee, on the legal status of women, makes a decision indicative of the limitations imposed upon the League by the recent aggravation of power politics in Europe. The Committee announces that it proposes to restrict itself to fact-finding without making recommendations to the League. Thus the League seems limited for the moment to the role of a mirror of European trends. As such, Britain makes use of it by a request that it consider the Ethiopian question at the League Council meeting opening May 9. This request is evidence of the trend Anglo-Italian negotiations are taking. The expected bargain (like that of M. Daladier's) is recognition of Rome's rule over Ethiopia in exchange for a "keep-off-the-grass" sign in Spain after the Spanish War is over. Britain wants the League to proclaim that, under present circumstances, there is no obstacle to recognition of Italian sovereignty in Ethiopia. Obviously there never was—except morally.

¶ **Austrian Plebiscite**—"Anschluss und der Reichsführer" won the day in Austria with 99.75 per cent of the voters signifying "Yes," for National Socialist Pan-Germanism. Three contributory facts explain the phenomenally large majority: an outward enthusiasm kept at white heat; splendid organization work; fear of reprisals. In all Austria only 12,746 persons braved the odium of non-participation. It is a remarkable demonstration of National Socialist efficiency, since the impression is widespread that, had the Schuschnigg plebiscite been held, as scheduled, four weeks ago, there would have been a majority vote (perhaps as sternly directed) in favor of an independent Austria. Thus, as an expression of the will of the people, the plebiscite may have but mild meaning, but as a demonstration of the dynamics behind the Swastika, it is impressive.

¶ **Tax Compromise**—"Business is in the saddle once more in writing tax legislation, and the Roosevelt Administration is in full retreat," writes a Washington reporter—and the statement seems more important than the fact that the pending $5,000,000,000 tax bill has reached the point of compromise between Senate and House. Passed by the Senate Saturday, with a Borah amendment, the bill goes to Senate and House conferees, where it is predicted a compromise will be reached, with a vestige of the capital gains levy retained as a face-saver for the Administration. Congress is evidently assuming its traditional functions.

¶ **Points on en bon point**—The New England Journal of Medicine contains what should be a heartening word to those who concern themselves about obesity; for, according to psychiatric research physicians at the Boston State Hospital, obesity may be but a mood. In fact, the name tells the story, for the restless and unsatisfied nibbler of sundry edibles who develops a bulging equator is said to be a victim of "anhedonic obesity." Now "anhedonia" refers to an absence of joy in doing the things normally undertaken with enthusiasm. So here's a case where the name of the affliction suggests the remedy.

Hitler Gets 99 P. C. Vote In Austria and Germany

Homes in Austria Visited Early in Day in Search for Non-Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 11—The phenomenal approval and record participation of Austrians in Sunday's "Anschluss" plebiscite clearly is due to more than the outward enthusiasm which the cause and campaign had succeeded in creating. The other factors were the National Socialist Party's remarkable organization work and the fear of reprisals against non-voters.

So perfect was the election machine that by 10 o'clock on the morning of election day agents were visiting people who hadn't voted and ordering them to appear at the polls. By 3 in the afternoon a dozen agents would be on the trail of every absentee. In all Austria only 12,746 persons took upon themselves the odium of not voting. In most polling places participation was 100 per cent. Very few were the villages with abstainers.

Technique Seemed Fair

The technical polling process itself seemed fair. Each voter was able to go into a more or less secluded booth and vote unobserved, and there appeared to be no repeating. The counting also was apparently accurate.

Yet it must be remembered that exactly four weeks ago another plebiscite was to have been held by Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the now-deposed Chancellor. If it had taken place, a majority of the people here probably would have voted for an independent Austria. The very fact that Reichsführer Hitler prevented the election shows how certain Dr. Schuschnigg's victory was.

In the Schuschnigg plebiscite young people were to be disfranchised because they were against the then Chancellor. On April 10 they all voted for Herr Hitler. On March 13 many of the workers would have voted against Herr Hitler, but by April 10 his campaign of charity, employment and cordiality had taken over the masses. On March 13 all of the Jews would have been with Schuschnigg. On April 10 they were disfranchised.

Comparison of Conditions

In the Schuschnigg campaign the Opposition wasn't allowed any expression of opinion whatsoever, nor was it in Hitler's. Schuschnigg's voting would have been open as at first announced: Hitler's was secret. Schuschnigg had no accurate list of voters prepared: Hitler prepared one. Under Schuschnigg, repetition would not have been difficult; under Hitler, it was practically excluded.

Both plebiscites may be classed as dictatorial—the only difference be-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Hitler to Pick Reichstag Members From List of 1,717 Candidates

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—The largest turnout of voters in German history gave Reichsführer Adolf Hitler the biggest majority of his career in Sunday's Anschluss plebiscite.

Nearly 50,000,000 men and women marched to the ballot box or were carried there, or had the ballot box carried to them if they were physically unable to go to the polls.

In Austria 99.75 per cent of the people voted "yes" in approval of Reichsführer Hitler's sudden absorption of their state. And in "Greater Germany" the Anschluss move was approved by a vote of 99.0827 per cent.

The unofficial complete vote for Austria alone was 4,270,517 "yes" and 11,263 in the negative. In Germany as a whole, 48,799,269 voted "yes" in approval of Germany's annexation of Austria. There were 452,180 "no" votes and 75,342 were classified as invalid.

Reichstag Delay Seen

The vote, held less than a month after Herr Hitler's armed forces marched into Austria, culminated an energetic National Socialist drive to stir popular enthusiasm.

Herr Hitler declared in a nation-wide broadcast that "this hour is the proudest of my life."

Contrary to general expectation, National Socialist spokesmen said, the new Reichstag will not be summoned to Vienna for its first session on Herr Hitler's forty-ninth birthday, April 20.

On the contrary, considerable time may elapse before the Reich members are summoned. According to German law, there is one Reichstag member for every 60,000 "Yes" votes cast yesterday.

Germans and Austrians, in voting, cast their ballots "for the list of Adolf Hitler," and left it to the Führer to select from this list of 1,717 candidates the enlarged Reichstag of approximately 740 Germans and 70 Austrian members.

Theoretically the Reichstag should meet within four weeks after an election, but Hitler can change this regulation by the stroke of his pen.

To Await Return From Italy?

National Socialist spokesmen say Herr Hitler may want to summon the Reichstag upon his return from Italy, to acquaint it with such new decisions as might be taken by himself and Premier Mussolini.

The voting was orderly.

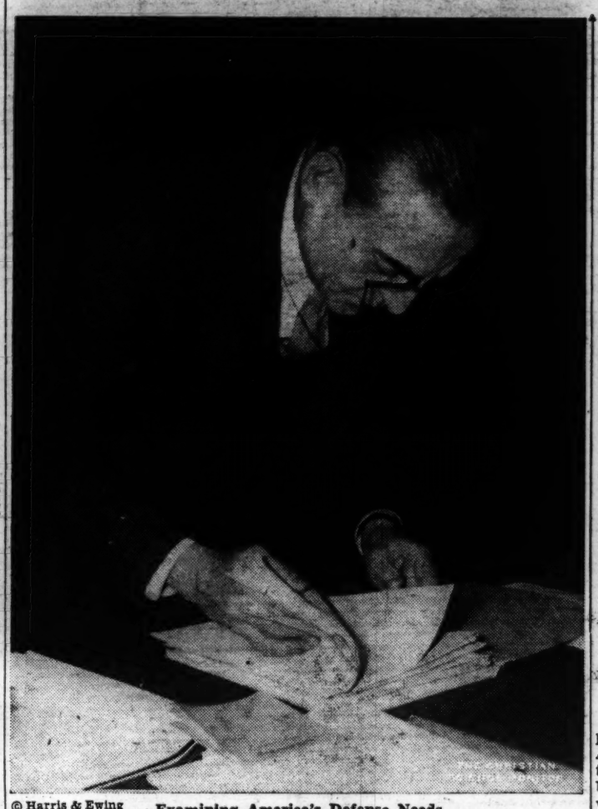
Herr Hitler's birthplace, Braunau, Austria, gave him 3,331 affirmative votes. Five persons there voted "no."

Jews are not allowed to vote.

In Vienna, Joseph Bürckel—next to Herr Hitler—was the big hero.

It was estimated officially that propaganda costs exceeded $1,500,000.

Naval Frontier: U. S. and Japan Differ



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Examining America's Defense Needs

Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook Testifies at Hearing That Facilities for Airplane Manufacture in Case of War Are 50 Per Cent Below Requirements

America Defends Claim to Full Recognition as Far Eastern Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—A new phrase in American diplomacy has been generated out of congressional debates over the naval expansion bill and out of Tokyo's increasing concern over America's revived naval activity. The phrase is "naval frontier." It is a phrase which goes to the root of Japanese-American relations, and to the basis of American naval plans. And it is a phrase which is apparently destined to play an increasingly important role in the Pacific.

What is a "naval frontier"? Is there one today? And what difference would it make in the Pacific if there were one?

Japan says there is one. American isolationists say there should be one to keep the American Navy at home. American diplomacy and the American Navy are engaged in a persistent campaign of diplomatic efforts to prevent the crystallization of a concrete conception of a "naval frontier," either in diplomatic usage or in the minds of the public at large.

Position in Far East

The issue at stake is a vital one, perhaps the most vital of all to America's future world role. It is the question of whether or not the United States is to continue to be what it has been for generations—a major power in the Far East. Both Japan and American isolationists want to change that traditional role.

Japan has publicly announced a doctrine of Asia for the Asiatics or, and it apparently means the same thing, for Japan. Isolationist sentiment, now apparently exercising a dominant influence on actual as distinguished from theoretical American foreign policy is demanding a narrowingly circumscribed "naval frontier" which will involve complete abandonment of both actual and potential American influence as a world power in the Far East.

The background is history. America has been for generations a Far Eastern power, much more so probably than most Americans have realized. Its potential power reached its zenith at the Washington Naval Conference of 1922 when Britain abandoned its alliance with Japan. In place of this alliance, which in effect tended to neutralize if not nullify American influence under any circumstance in which it found itself at variance with British policy, established a new status quo in the Far East under which Japan was a potentially inferior power.

The naval conference of 1922 im-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

The American Navy, its history up to date: A book review on the Editorial Page.

President Opposes Federal Subsidy Or Railroad Operation

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Walter M. W. Splawn

Member of I. C. C., Submits Report of Railroad Survey to President

Sends Congress Message With Splawn Report Without Comment

Warns of Danger Of Bankruptcies

Says Legislative Aid Urgent —Takes Up Relief With Aides

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Government ownership of railroads was proposed today in a bill by Representative Usher L. Burdick (R), of North Dakota, which asked a $500,000,000 appropriation for the purchase.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—President Roosevelt's drive for recovery—both economic and political—shot into high gear today.

All day long, he conferred with legislative and departmental leaders on the relief and new-spending programs.

At noon he sent to Congress his railroad message and the Splawn Report, together with the divergent comments thereon from eight responsible authorities. Significantly, in the light of his defeats on Capitol Hill, the President deposited the railroad problem on congressional desks substantially without recommendations.

Indeed, apart from saying that he was against government subsidies to the carriers and opposed government ownership and operation, President Roosevelt merely transmitted the sweeping recommendations and conflicting views of many experts. He made no attempt to guide congressional action save to point out the imminent dangers of major railroad bankruptcies and to say that "some immediate legislation is, I believe, necessary at this session."

Among the eight authorities who commented on the Splawn Report, the most caustic was Henry Bruere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank. Although the only banker and private individual on the list, Mr. Bruere unmitigatingly criticized the railroads themselves, and he urged government compulsion to eliminate unnecessary competition and take other drastic measures.

Report Is Comprehensive

The Splawn Report itself, together with the statements from the eight divergent authorities, gives the legislators—and, indeed, the country—plenty to chew on.

The report urges immediate Government purchase of equipment for railroads of up to $300,000,000; it asks for 12 months RFC loans without requiring certifications from the Interstate Commerce Commission; it suggests the need for even further Government credit, and the repeal of land grant reductions so that the Government would pay full traffic rates on the lines, and it urges streamlining the reorganization procedure under the Bankruptcy Act, with a special court in charge of reorganizations.

Thus, with the Splawn Report, the President is already sending to Congress a program of new lending—a recovery measure. But that is only the beginning. First thing today, at the White House, the Chief Executive conferred with his four legislative leaders—the Vice-President and the Speaker, Majority Leaders Alben W. Barkley and Sam Rayburn.

Then, at 11 o'clock, he talked on relief and pump-priming with the two Majority leaders, as well as Senators Carter Glass of Virginia, Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee and James F. Byrnes of South Carolina; with Representatives Edward Taylor of Colorado, Clarence Cannon of Missouri, Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia; Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, and Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of Federal Reserve Board. These Congressional conferees are the ranking officials of the Appropriations Committees.

LEAVING the White House, Senator Barkley announced the President would propose $1,250,000,000 for WPA relief needs for the first seven months of the next fiscal year, indication something like $2,000,000,000, for the entire year. An extra $50,000,000, he said, would also go to maintain CCC camps which had been scheduled for closing. The relief estimate is based on the assump-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Townsend Fails in Court Plea Against Jail in Contempt Case

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, author of the Townsend Plan to pay $200 a month to the aged, failed in the Supreme Court today in his effort to escape a 30-day jail sentence imposed for contempt of a House Committee.

The tribunal refused to review a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding the jail sentence and a $100 fine.

Dr. Townsend walked out of a House Committee session on May 21, 1936, after making a statement that the Legislators were "unfriendly" and "unfair." He said he did not "propose to come back except under arrest."

Other Decisions Made

The Court set aside the murder conviction of Joe Hale, Kentucky Negro, on the ground that members of his race were excluded from the juries which indicted and tried him.

In an order read by Chief Justice Hughes, the Court reversed his conviction by the McCracken County Circuit Court. The conviction was upheld by the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Under the high tribunal's action, a new trial will be necessary if the state goes ahead with the case.

The Supreme Court said that affidavits "sufficed to show a systematic and arbitrary exclusion of Negroes from the jury lists solely because of race, or color."

This constituted, the Court said, "a denial of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed to petitioner by the Fourteenth Amendment."

Appeals From States

The Court agreed to review a decision by the Kentucky Court of Appeals holding that the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish child labor is no longer before the states for ratification.

Only recently, the high tribunal agreed to pass on similar litigation brought by a group of Kansas State Senators and Legislators. The Kansas Supreme Court ruled that the States still could act on the proposal.

Both cases will be argued at the same time.

In other actions before adjourning for two weeks, the Court:

1. Agreed to review a petition by the Government in its effort to collect a 10 per cent federal admission on tickets to athletic events at state universities.

2. Refused to review litigation in which the Government was seeking to obtain a ruling on constitutionality of the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act, which was repealed after the Agricultural Adjustment Act was held unconstitutional. The new litigation was intended to determine whether refunds should be made of $1,562,097 of taxes collected under the Bankhead act.

3. Denied a stay of execution to Frank Palko, under sentence to be executed in the electric chair at the Connecticut State Prison for the shooting of a Bridgeport policeman.

Civil Service Is Urged in All Massachusetts Public Jobs

Broadening of Massachusetts' Civil Service System to include practically all state, municipal and county employees, establishment of a Director of Civil Service to assume all administrative responsibility, and virtual elimination of non-competitive examinations were proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures in its fifteenth report to the Legislature today.

Today's report is the first section discussing Massachusetts' more than 50-year-old Civil Service System, second only to New York's in point of time in operation. The present section discusses proposed immediate changes, while the second section to be released within a few days, will contain recommendations for future action, as well as a discussion of some of the major faults of the system as now operated.

The Commission which has been operating for a year, studying Massachusetts governmental structure, is expected to complete its work at the end of this week.

While the Special Commission as a whole avoided any mention of the 30 per cent veterans preference in Civil Service, Norman MacDonald, a Commission member and Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, in a supplementary statement, urged reduction of the preference to 5 per cent for able-bodied veterans and 10 per cent for disabled veterans.

Regarding extension of the Civil Service System, the Commission said:

"It is felt that many of the difficulties with the Civil Service System have grown from the failure to include most of the positions in the state service and exempt only those which logic and consistency support as good practice. These widespread exemptions have apparently followed no consistent pattern and because of this the result has been the establishment of two distinct groups of public employees, in many ways doing comparable work, subject to two different sets of rules. This inequitable and inconsistent practice necessarily reacts against employee morale and the development of a real career service.

"It is therefore recommended that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Whitney Sentenced to Prison

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Richard Whitney, bankrupt broker and former President of the New York Stock Exchange, was sentenced today to serve from 5 to 10 years in prison for grand larceny.

Whitney, whose brokerage firm, Richard Whitney & Co., failed on March 8, had pleaded guilty to two indictments charging first-degree grand larceny in the misuse of securities entrusted to his care by the New York Yacht Club and members of his family.

Judge Owen W. Bohan, in General Sessions, sentenced Whitney to the 5 to 10-year sentence on each indictment, sentences to run concurrently.

Whitney, who at no time since his financial crash stunned Wall Street—his firm had done considerable business for J. P. Morgan & Co.—had shown any outward sign of emotion, took the words of Judge Bohan calmly. He will serve the sentence in Sing Sing Prison.

His attorney, Charles H. Tuttle, made a long plea for leniency. Judge Bohan, however, had before him a lengthy memorandum, prepared by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney, recommending a "substantial punitive sentence."

Under the time off for good behavior system, a 5 to 10-year sentence can be completed in about 3½ years.

Illinois Children Keep Driving Safe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 11—Instead of dad and mom being the admonishers about driving the family car, Bill Jr., and Mary, in many a home these days, are critically watching their parents' driving and helping them correct faulty habits.

"My dad's worst habit is approaching turns too fast. Although he forgets once in a while, I am bringing him around to my way of driving." So wrote a high school boy to the Chicago Motor Club. He's one of numerous young people learning safe auto driving through courses started by the Club in seven Illinois and Indiana high schools.

"Sportsmanlike Driving" courses have been started in high schools in Evanston, Oak Park, Hinsdale, Waukegan, Proviso, Normal and Champaign. More than 300 other high schools are using material furnished by the Chicago Motor Club in courses that teach driving to a certain extent, it states.

Tinkerers End 'Picnic Slide'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Summer picnics are going to be a greater success if a new gadget is on the market in time. Two sisters, Sarah and Priscilla, have figured out a new type of "picnic tray" which they exhibited at the National Inventors Congress held here last week.

The tray, made of stiff compressed paper, is really an extension of the old paper plate. It has a circular indentation to hold steady the glass of lemonade, a little hollow to keep the dessert from spreading, and a plate-like basin in the center for the "main feed." When the picnic is over the paper tray goes the way of paper cups, paper napkins, and other doodads used at summer parties.

Other new-fangled ideas were shown by some 200 tinkerers and inventors, including housewives, business men and even teen-age boys, who assembled from all parts of the Country for the show.

Collapsible rubber bath-tubs, rocking chairs with a resiliently mounted leg-rest, a mechanical egg grader, clothes lines which unroll automatically avoiding kinks and knots, a miniature sun-dial to carry around in your pocket, and scores of other gadgets were displayed with the hope that "some sensible manufacturer would see their practicability."

Writers' Aid?

Thomas W. Carraway brought his newest development in an air conditioner for automobiles. With this, he claims, a family can journey through very warm climates on their summer vacation and yet be as "cool as cucumbers" inside their air-conditioned automobile.

One inventor has been scratching his head over the plight of writers who have to stop their train of thought every time they must put in a new sheet of paper in their typewriter. This wastes a lot of time and mars the trend of the story, he observed. He has invented a special roll-like wringer which is attached to the top of the machine and feeds into the typewriter a continuous stream of paper equivalent to 40 sheets.

The inkwell and pen which fills itself automatically by capillary attraction was displayed by Carey G. Gregory of Los Angeles who pyra-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Economics in the News

Capital Gains Tax—Senate Bill Is More Temperate and Less Complicated—Removing One Cause of Lack of Business Confidence

By H. B. E.

Last Nov. 10 Secretary Morgenthau supplied the slogan for recovery. "The basic need," he said, "is to foster the driving force of private capital." That is the general reason for relieving business of some of its present tax burden. There is a particular reason for relief in respect of the capital gains tax. If this is a levy on capital, as we have found that it is, a temperate impost is necessary. For this tax amounts to a tampering with the seed corn. As to this kind of taxation, I came across the following passage the other day in rereading John Stuart Mill; "People should be taxed not in proportion to what they have, but to what they can afford to spend."

For both these reasons the Senate revision is to be preferred to the House revision. It is less burdensome. It is a purposeful effort, along with the other Senate items for tax revision, to promote business recovery. In respect of the treatment of capital gains and losses, Senator Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, says: "Our treatment of the capital gains tax represents such forward and liberal invitation to those whose securities have become frozen as to give us every expectation that new investments will be made, new industries started, existing plants enlarged, and employment increased."

One may regard the Senator's statement as unduly hopeful. Nevertheless the confidence crisis which at present is afflicting the American economy would be relieved of at least one of the elements which business men have hitherto given for the breakdown of confidence.

Under the Senate bill short-term capital gains and losses are defined as those arising from the sale of assets held for 18 months or less. Losses can be charged off against gains. However, if such losses exceed the gains, the taxpayer cannot deduct them from his income, as was done by J. P. Morgan and others in depression times. The bill, however, allows the excess losses to be carried forward one year and applied against the short-term capital gains of that ye. This special treatment of short-term transactions is a recognition that gains or losses established within such a period are to all intents and purposes speculative.

An old and footless argument is this one of what constitutes speculation. Every definition must be arbitrary. James M. Landis, as I recall, made the ruling for SEC employees that stocks sold within the year denoted speculation. The House bill sticks to a year, against the Senate's 18 months, as the limit for short-term, or speculative transactions. The shorter period seems to be preferable. In both bills short-term capital gains are taxed as if they were ordinary income.

The two bills differ markedly in the provision for long-term capital transactions. In the Senate bill a net capital gain is taxable at a rate not in excess of 15 per cent of the gain. The deduction for losses on long-term capital transactions is made consistent with the taxation in the case of gains. That is, a set-off is provided. The House bill makes long-term gains above a year subject to tax on a sliding scale. The scale, starting at 100 per cent, goes to 40 per cent of the gains on assets owned more than five years, taxable as part of income. And the set-off for long-term losses is limited.

This is not only more onerous than the Senate bill; it even goes beyond the existing law, which allows the tax-payer to account only for 30 per cent of his gain, or loss, if the asset has been held for 10 years. Otherwise the House bill makes the "notches" in the existing law more gradual in the proportion of gains or losses accountable tax-wise.

This is an inadequate summary of the legislation, existing and prospective. In this space I can pick out only the high spots. Incidentally, the complexity of the pages and pages nowadays devoted to taxation is in itself a reproof to the tax authority. One of Adam Smith's tax maxims was that a tax should be "clear and plain to the contributor, and to every other person." I doubt whether the entire income tax subserves this maxim. At any rate, the Senate version of a capital gains levy is nearer to understanding than the House bill.

Gardenias: No Loafing Here

ITHACA, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—Solution of a costly plant mystery, why gardenias fall off their stems when they are expensive, is announced at Cornell University.

Florists say gardenia plants drop their blossoms in midwinter, when worth a dollar each. But in spring, with price about four cents wholesale, the perverse blooms stay on the plant until picked.

At first glance Cornell's solution is simple. Temperature seems to be the important factor. When temperature of the greenhouse at night is 80 to 90 degrees, gardenia blooms fall off; and they stay on if the "hothouse" is cooled to 58 or 60 at night.

But it is not quite as easy as that. For study of these flowers by Curtis Keyes of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture shows that gardenias keep old-fashioned working hours.

They work both day and night, contrary to most plants. They manage however to escape nature's penalties for overwork, by a system of shifts. No single part of a gardenia works more than about 12 hours, but there are day and night shifts.

The part of the plant that gathers food works only in the day-time. Its leaves take in sunshine, moisture and carbon dioxide to make starch. But not until night, after the manufacture of starch has stopped, does the gardenia begin to do its growing. When day comes the growing parts knock off again.

Mr. Keyes demonstrated this when he varied the temperatures during the day and night shifts. It was plainly seen that different parts of the plant were at work. If the plants grow too fast at night—as they will with high temperature—leaves become yellow and flower stems weak. There is also trouble if the day shift does not get the right conditions for gathering enough starch. For this, light, and warm air is the important thing.

The Monitor Index

Monday, April 11, 1938

Farms and the Farmer—No. 9	4
Stalin Faces East—No. 6	5
Foreign Affairs Notebook	6
The Children's Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Prayer	
[With Hungarian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
The Week in Maine	9
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Shopping Column	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Glimpses Behind the Scenes on Steamships—No. 3	11
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	16
Christian Science Services on Radio	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

In the Boston Section:

Tobin to slash $500,000 more from city budget.

Dartmouth rail expert condemns opposition to abandonment.

City insists Eastern Associates be included in gas hearings.

Yale to open traffic school.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

'Asbestos Gas' Again Stirs Hopes in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Kan.—With the announcement that the United States Government has just acquired its chief industry, this little town, 72 miles southeast of Wichita, is looking forward to renewed activity and employment. For Dexter has a great natural supply of helium in a field ten miles long and two miles wide.

Next to hydrogen, helium is the lightest gas. But unlike hydrogen, it does not combine with oxygen and become inflamable. Since its lifting power is 93 per cent that of hydrogen, it is extremely valuable for dirigibles, balloons, and airships.

That's why the United States Government has purchased the land. The Girdler Corporation of Louisville, Ky., has sold its interests in the Dexter and Thatcher Colo., helium plants to the Government for an announced price of $537,975.

But Dexter is not too excited as yet.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has declined to permit a large helium shipment. They fully realize that America holds a helium monopoly.

Skepticism?

Dexter has lived with helium a long time. It has heard about the importance of its product before. Some of its 450 citizens have grown a little skeptical.

They first saw helium back in 1903. A gas well just south of Town came in at 480 feet that year with such force that it blew the tools out of the drill hole and scattered rocks like hail.

Every able-bodied man in the village rushed to the well to move the engine, lest the fire in its steam boiler should explode or ignite the tremendous flow of gas. Frightened, but desperate, they moved the boiler safely.

After the new well was capped and brought under control, they decided it called for a celebration. So they piped the gas off a safe distance, and then, after some ceremony, applied the torch.

Refused to Burn

But the more or less standard procedure of boom-town oil fields was there rudely, and for them mysteriously, ended. For the gas refused to burn. It repeatedly blew out the torch, and never ignited at all.

"Asbestos gas," the wiseacres called it. Others thought it must be "wind" from within the earth.

So one well after another was allowed to blow this strange, non-inflamable gas into the air—and millions of cubic feet of it were forever lost.

A little later Dr. N. P. Cady of the chemistry department of the University of Kansas amazed scientific circles when he announced, after analysis, that the new gas contained 1.8 per cent helium, a new element not found in the earth before, but identified in 1868 by a British natural scientist—Lockyer. During an eclipse of the sun in India, he observed a bright yellow line in the spectrum. Since it corresponded with no known substance, he called it helium—after the Greek word for the sun.

Prosperity Shuns Town

Then in 1895 another British natural scientist following the work of Dr. Hillebrand of the United States Geological Survey, discovered that helium was given off when uraninite was treated with acid.

Dexter felt rich.

But years passed. Dexter didn't prosper much. Foreign shipment was forbidden, and the small domestic demand could be supplied only after careful Federal permits were issued.

Came the World War. The price of helium soared to $1,700 a cubic foot. Afterward it dropped to a few cents—but to compensate there was the Shenandoah, the Los Angeles, the Akron, and the Macon, all of which dirigibles used millions of cubic feet of helium gas.

When these shipments were gone, Dexter was back where it started. It had helium, perhaps the world's richest supply, but it didn't know what to do with it.

Now with Uncle Sam as landlord, Dexter dares hope that its strange and valuable product will once again bring prosperity.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford
Detroit Automobile Manufacturer and His Wife, Who Were Married in a Simple Ceremony on April 11, 1888

Fords Hold Dual Festival On Wedding Anniversary

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—Henry Ford and Clara Bryant Ford today reached the fiftieth anniversary of the partnership they began in the parlor of a Greenfield Village farmhouse on a day when there were no motorcars and Mr. Ford's parents expected him to become a farmer.

Because Mr. Ford generally discourages celebrations and observances, the golden wedding anniversary celebration is to be personal and informal. Actually it will spread over two days.

Today, is also Mrs. Ford's seventy-first birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford are to be hosts to members of the family and intimate friends. Mr. Edsel Ford is the couple's only son. Tomorrow evening service clubs of suburban Dearborn will join in a celebration in Ford's reproduction of Independence Hall, near where the marriage took place on April 11, 1888.

Letters From Friends

This observance will be marked by the presentation to Mr. and Mrs. Ford of a bound volume of letters from friends and admirers throughout the country. Invitations read "informal please," and sponsors plan to make it just a big get-together of friends and neighbors.

Within sight of the scene of the celebration are the original 40 acres Mr. Ford's father presented to him as a wedding gift. Much of the acreage was timbered land from which Mr. Ford cut lumber and built a neat, story-and-a-half home. It was from this home that Mr. Ford moved to Detroit a few years later to accept a position as night fireman and engineer for the Detroit Electric Company, now the Detroit Edison Company, and to begin experimental work that produced his first automobile.

Mr. Ford's salary at that time was $35 a month. Nobody now attempts to guess at the Ford fortune beyond saying it amounts to hundreds of millions.

Another Celebration

Later this year Mr. Ford is to be the center of another celebration, a two weeks' observance of his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary on July 30. Detroit's City Council is arranging a program of observance to occuy the fortnight preceding that date.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New York Starts Construction On East River Tube

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—Underwater construction on the Queens mid-town vehicular tunnel to connect Manhattan with Long Island beneath the East River began today as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia spun an air valve to inflate the bulkheads of the boring shields.

Atmospheric pressure in the tunnel thereupon climbed upward and crews of "sandhogs," or underwater workers, began to advance the shield through the mud of the river bottom while waters above were held back by the force of the air.

The new tunnel, estimated to cost $58,000,000, is one of the largest projects of the Public Works Administration. It was begun on Oct. 2, 1936, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt broke ground near the Queens portal soon after the Federal Government had authorized a loan of $47,139,000 and made a grant of $11,235,000 to the New York City Tunnel Authority.

Engineers expect heavy vehicular traffic through the tube to produce sufficient revenues to make the project self-supporting. Within a year after it is completed in 1940, they predict, 10,500,000 vehicles will have passed through, and that 12 years later, when the tunnel will be operating at full capacity, the annual traffic will be 16,000,000 vehicles.

Restraining the River from inundating construction operations—a major obstacle in tunnel building—is to be aided by a clay "blanket" spread over the path of the tube to a depth of 55 feet in some places. The coating is expected to prevent high air pressure in the tunnel shafts from "blowing out" the bed of the river.

Working from both Manhattan and Queens approaches, "sandhog" crews expect to meet somewhere beneath the middle of the East River.

Rearmament Cost Met by New Taxes In the Netherlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands people are paying for increased rearmament through an extra 10 per cent tax on income and an extra 40 per cent dividend tax. The addition to income tax is expected to bring in 4,700,000 florins (about $2,600,000).

Th ecost of the ordinary service of army and navy in 1938 is expected to amount to 110,000,000 florins compared with 84,000,000 florins in 1937. Defense calls for 15 per cent of the total national expenditure for 1938 which is estimated at 703,195,931 florins.

An additional sum of 157,000,000 florins to be raised by loans is to be spent on a four-year rearmament plan, for new material for army and navy.

Child Aid in Spain Backed by Bowers

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The Spanish Child Welfare Association said last night that Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador to Spain, had accepted an Honorary Chairmanship of the Association, formed recently to supplement relief work of the American Friends Service Committee.

The American Friends Service Committee, which the new Association will help, has been active for more than a year in the evacuation of children from danger areas of both loyalist and insurgent Spain and in caring for them.

Married Women's Job Rights Defended by Voters' League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The National League of Women Voters today defended the right of married women to work, with the statement, "It's not so much a case of the women needing the work, as of the work needing the women."

The League prefaced its defense with the explanation that "although five years of continuous effort on the part of the League and other organizations finally resulted in the removal from statute books of the iniquitous section 213 or 'married persons clause' of the 1932 Economy Act, opposition to the employment of married women does not die down."

Pointing out that its interest in married women workers is closely tied in with its campaign for the merit system in government, the League concluded that:

"Efficiency should be the determining factor in the choice of the person for the job. But if jobs are to be allocated on the basis of need, the test of need should be applied to all alike—men and women, married and single.

"Women are people—married or single—and this being so, a married woman should have the opportunity to develop by using all her talents and skills as she chooses.

"The public should be made aware of the fallacies and unfounded prejudices concerning the employment of married women."

Co-operation Saves Town's Sugar Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—A sugar refinery which had prepared to close its doors here has decided to remain in operation. Back of this decision is the co-operative effort of farmers in four counties led by a lively campaign of civic-minded citizens.

At the close of last season the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company announced that it would close its plant here and move the personnel to their new refinery at Toppenish, east of the Cascades. The reason given was that there was not a sufficiency of sugar beets supplied by the local farmers.

This community, however, was not ready to lose an industry with a pay roll and one which had been a steady consumer of steam or "waste" coal from the local mines. The campaign was launched with the objective of getting farmers to pledge a certain acreage of beets and the result, 30,000 acres, prompted the company to remain here.

'Dries' Show Strength

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, legislative father of prohibition, said Saturday increasing strength of dry forces was demonstrated by a 53-to-16 Senate vote the day before to impose new restrictions on liquor shipments into dry states.

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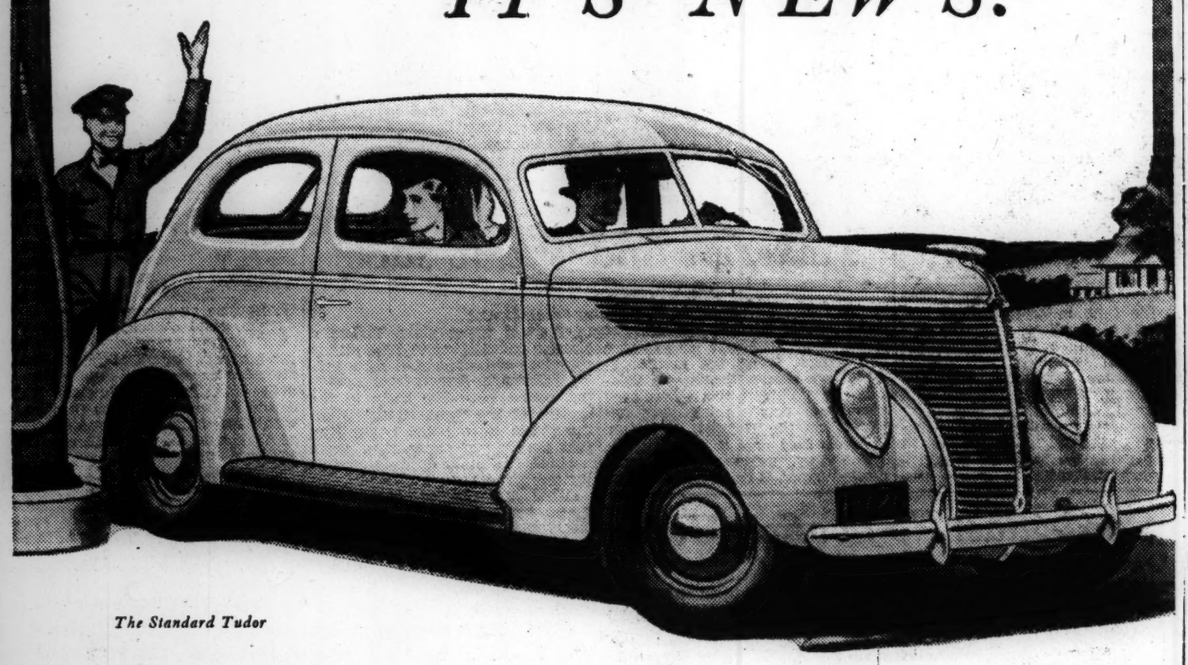

The Standard Tudor

FOR YEARS, only the biggest, most costly cars had 8-cylinder engines. When the Ford V-8 engine was first introduced, people welcomed the finer performance that 8 cylinders provided, but kept their fingers crossed on economy. It somehow seemed as if 8 cylinders had to use more gasoline.

But the news spread that Ford V-8 cars were giving just as good gas mileage as cars with fewer cylinders that did not offer 8-cylinder advantages. Good design, not number of cylinders, determined economy. By last year, over four million people had stepped up to the 85-horsepower V-8 class.

Then the slightly smaller 60-horsepower Ford V-8 engine was introduced.

Reports soon rolled in from owners averaging 22 to 27 miles on a single gallon of gasoline. More than any Ford car had ever given before! A new standard of economy—a low price—and the smoothness of 8 cylinders! That was real NEWS!

America bought 300,000 Ford V-8 "60s" the first year and is still buying. If you'd like to know why—if you'd like to save money all ways—see and drive the 1938 version of this thrifty, modern car. There's a Ford dealer in your neighborhood.

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Illinois Opens Primary Battles; Democrats Split

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The big political fight of 1938 has now started; the battle that will continue through the summer to the fall election, that will have results which will be factors in deciding Mr. Roosevelt's successor in 1940.

The fight that has now begun centers around the separate states. It is a return to the local grass roots. The first one comes tomorow in Chicago where there is a battle between big rival political machines in the Democratic Party.

The primaries will continue month by month from now on. The Illinois contest is the only one in April; the extraordinarily confused Pennsylvania battle falls in May along with five others; then North Carolina, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, and North Dakota come in June; Oklahoma, Montana and Texas in July; Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Idaho, Ohio, California, South Carolina and five others in August; and 15 state primaries in September, including Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, New Jersey and Wisconsin. Four states have nominating conventions without a date fixed by law. These are Connecticut, Delaware, New Mexico and Rhode Island.

The imminence of these primary battles already casts its shadow on Washington and stirs the uneasy Congressmen to go home and protect their interest. The major posts at stake in the contest are as follows:

435 seats in the House.
34 seats in the Senate.
33 State Governors.

Election day this year falls on Tuesday, Nov. 8, in all states except Maine. Here it will be Monday, Sept. 12, giving rise to the expression "as goes Maine so goes the Nation." This comment, however, has been proved incorrect so often that it is hardly more than a phrase.

The House membership is now divided as follows: 330 Democrats, 90 Republicans, 15 scattering or vacant. It is taken for granted that the Republicans will make gains this year and the barometer for 1940 will be the extent of these victories. It is assumed the Republican gain will be between 50 and 100. It should be noted, however, that even the gain of 100 seats at the expense of the Democrats would give the Republicans a count of only 190 against the Democrats 230.

As the Court battle and now the reorganization fight show, it is not the label of "Republican" or "Democrat" that counts, but the willingness to support or oppose the New Deal. It was the Democrats who defeated Mr. Roosevelt on the wage-hour issue and the reorganization fight. Mr. Roosevelt would doubtless be willing to lose 100 "paper" Democrats if he could get a disciplined group of 230 who would stick with him.

Specific illustrations in the primary battles ahead show how much purely local squabbles will dominate. In Illinois the battle is for the Senatorial seat relinquished by incumbent William H. Dieterich, Democrat, with Scott W. Lucas the candidate of down-state Governor Horner's Democratic machine, and Michael L. Igoe, U. S. District Attorney, supported by the Chicago Kelly-Nash machine. Both men profess support for Mr. Roosevelt but neither is a convinced New Dealer. The Illinois Republicans are also settling upon their candidate.

In the Southern States, where Republican opposition does not count, the primary issue turns in a number of instances on an immediate fight between New Deal and anti-New Deal elements. For all practical purposes these factions are in different parties, though they wear the same labels and would join in voicing the economic aspirations of the home locality.

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Front Row, Left to Right—Fourth-Prize Winner, Worn by Margaret Russell; Sixth, Worn by Jewel Greenberg; Third, Worn by Dorothy Perrin, and Fifth, Worn by Lydia Schlappriszi

Revenue Is Main Factor in New Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Revenue has been divorced from New Deal "reform" in the pending $5,000,000,000 tax bill, and the issue now turns on what compromise will be worked out between the rival Senate and House versions of the measure.

Business is in the saddle once more in writing tax legislation and the Roosevelt Administration is in full retreat.

The Senate passed the 1938 tax bill Saturday, and at the last minute adopted the Borah Amendment, 34 to 33, providing that income from future issues of government securities should be treated as gross income, thereby making it taxable.

The Borah provision was not in the House bill, and most observers take it for granted that it will be stricken out in conference with the House.

The real fight between Senate and House conferees will turn on the question of restoring the shell of the undistributed profits tax which the House left in the bill and the Senate struck out. This is largely a paper battle, however.

Face-Saying Now Motif

The House has so reduced the undistributed profits tax in importance even though it passed it that the Senate may accept it to save the change which it regards as more important, altering the capital gains levy. The fight to retain the vestige of the capital gains tax is largely a face-saving device by the Administration, designed to cover its defeat on the tax bill as a whole.

In passing the bill Saturday, the Senate rejected 53 to 24 the Pope Amendment putting processing taxes into the measure.

It voted down the La Follette Amendment to broaden the income tax base and lower exemptions, 44 to 33.

Natural Resources Is Education Week Subject in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — The whole country apparently is willing to stand behind President Cardenas on his expropriation of foreign-owned oil companies which refused to comply with the edicts of the Mexican Supreme Court. Plans have been made here, during the forthcoming National Education Week, to give the country people and children special instruction on Mexico's natural resources in oil, silver, other minerals, woods, agricultural lands, and water power. The purpose is to inculcate in the people the willingness to undertake certain sacrifices in order to retain control of their own country's goods.

A day will be given to lectures on "Petroleum," another to "Soil," so that agrarians and their children may be impelled by patriotic motives to work their land with more care and more appreciation. Heretofore, production even on land recently given the peons, has been too low for Mexico's needs; the Government has concluded that education on the "duties" of the landholder are now in order, the country people having been long since convinced of their rights.

Other lectures to be given during Education Week will stress "The Solidarity of the International Proletariat." There will be a collection of money for the orphans of Spanish civil war, a lecture on preparation of national dishes, and instruction in the making of farm articles such as cheese, butter and sausages, which may be used to augment food production for the nation and eke out the agrarian's income.

New Roads for Fair

The most complicated unit of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition's $600,000 highway system is now being built. In this unit are three roads leading to Treasure Island from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge and a fourth passing over the bridge at the west portal of the Yerba Buena Island tunnel.

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Alexandria Plans Open House Day For Sight-Seers

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 11 (AP)—George Washington's home town, Alexandria, will open its most exclusive doors this Saturday to permit curious thousands to see the drawing-rooms in which the American Republic was cradled.

The sight-seers will buy tour tickets to see 15 homes of Revolutionary times and the town's 186-year-old tavern. The resulting fund will be used to restore more homes in the old town that was a thriving seaport when Washington, the Capital, was a huddle of houses in muddy streets.

It was in Alexandria that George Washington received his mail and voted. He surveyed Alexandria's streets, set up its first department and its first free school, and was master of its Masonic lodge.

In several of the homes, open for the tour, Lafayette, Rochambeau, Lord Fairfax, John Paul Jones, and later, Robert E. Lee, attended soirees held under crystal chandeliers set with lighted tapers. The largest parties were held at Gadsby's Tavern which is being restored, and refurnished with the mahogany and silver that it held in Washington's day.

The older part of the tavern was built in 1752 when Alexandria was the rich seaport through which American grain flowed to Europe, and European mahogany, laces, silver and silks returned to America.

Alexandria's citizens were rich, then, and many of the European luxuries stayed with them. Many of them, even beautiful party frocks of heavy satin, will be on display this week. For instance, in one house on Prince Street is a sundial, the mate of which was made for Louis XIV. It is shaped like a cannon and fitted with a magnifying glass to cause it to fire at noon.

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Americans at British Court: Kennedy Cuts Down on List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—No more Court presentations of American "socialites" is the edict of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, expected to last at least as long as he represents the United States at the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Kennedy made his announcement at a meeting with American press representatives and in his characteristic style. He said he was convinced that the ancient system of presenting social leaders and debutantes at Court was most undemocratic and he intended to stop it immediately.

He had discussed the plan before he left the United States, he said, and met no reasoning opposition. But since coming to London he has been inundated with appeals for the honor of bowing to the King and Queen.

In addition he found that the embassy mills were clogged with holdover recommendations from prominent American officials. It seems there are some 300 applications now on file at the Embassy.

Mr. Kennedy, nothing if not direct in his procedure, put the matter up to court officials with the explanation for his decision. It is understood that no serious official objections were found to his plan.

The United States has had twice as many Court presentations as any other nation in the past and the new restrictions will meet general approval here, it is said. In the future, American presentations will be confined to families of Americans who are domiciled here "for reasons which justify the Ambassador in supporting their applications." These exceptions were outlined in a letter which the Ambassador sent Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts April 8 explaining the contemplated action.

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The new Ambassador to England, Joseph P. Kennedy, will go down in history as one of the heroes of United States diplomacy for his daring in discontinuing the presentation of debutantes from this country at the royal courts.

This annual rush for glory long has been a problem to the American Embassy in London.

Mr. Kennedy, it is said here, has displayed real courage in facing—so to speak—the 300 pairs of angry eyes belonging to those duchesses of the social register who already had begged to be allowed the rare privilege of curtsying before Their Majesties this season.

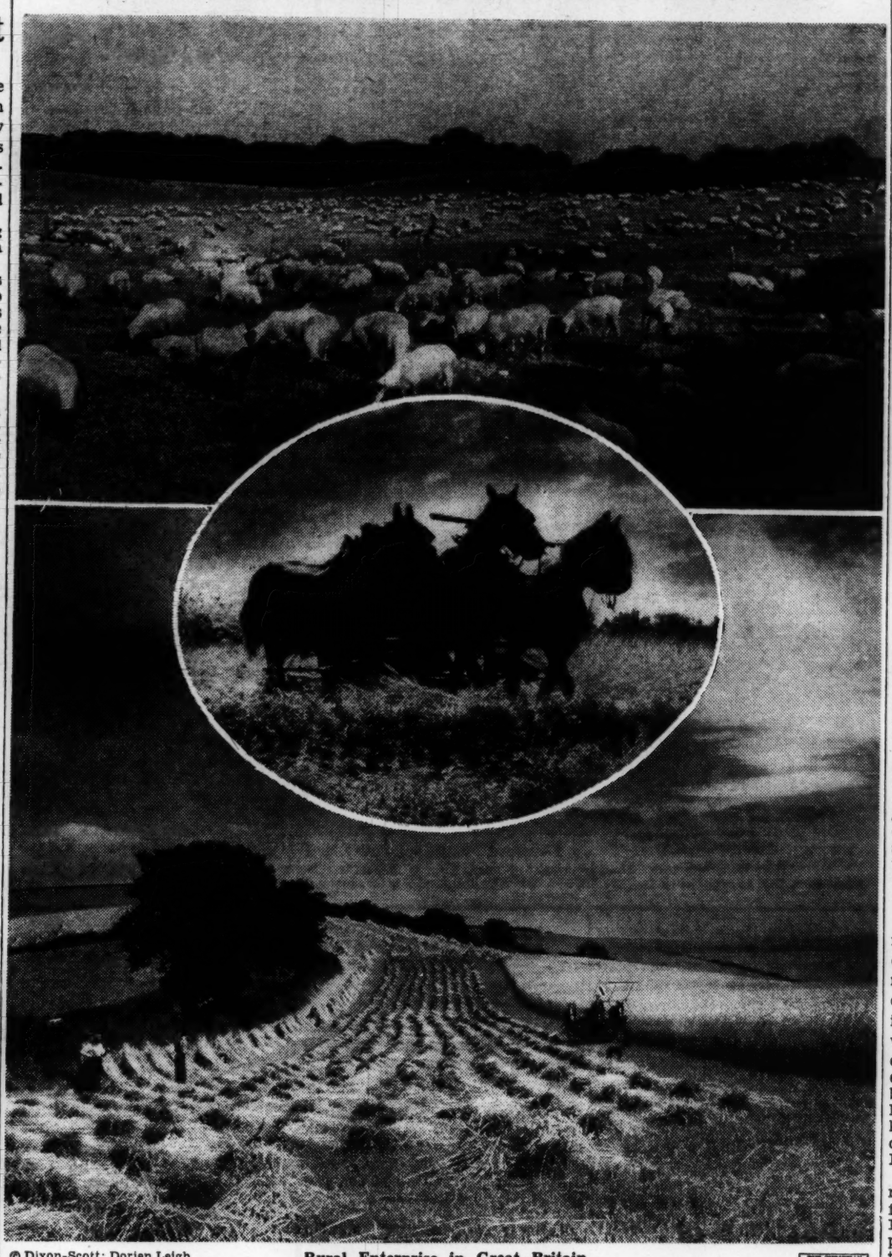
Only about 30 American girls can be presented at Court, and the applications always run to hundreds. Now those appeals come from people of consequence. Moreover, they generally are supported by a battery of big political names. Not only is the Ambassador bombarded, but the applicants may also work through Washington.

The selection is only the beginning of the ambassadorial troubles, however. The Embassy has to establish a school for the ladies who are to be presented. The Court rules regarding dress and etiquette are very exacting, and most foreigners naturally are unfamiliar with them.

The Court dressmakers and Court hairdressers take care of those two items. But then comes a hard drilling in the handling of that train on the gown, in the correct manner of approaching Their Majesties, in the proper way to make one of those "down-to-the-floor" curtsies, and not lose balance or look awkward.

It might appear that the Embassy had undergone enough and finished its job when the debutante had passed through her ordeal without mishap. But not so. The gravest danger frequently has been after the event, rather than before it.

Wool and Wheat Swell Farm Incomes



© Dixon-Scott; Dorien Leigh — **Rural Enterprise in Great Britain** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—The Sheep Population of England and Wales Numbers About 24,000,000
Inset—A Million Horses Toil on British Farms
Lower—Harvesting Wheat on the Slopes of Shaldon Hill on the South Devon Coast

English Farmer Finds Need for Ample Capital

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Farms and the Farmer
Last of Nine Articles

Finding the answer to the question, "Does farming pay in Britain?" is almost as difficult as answering "What songs did the sirens sing?"

Many British farmers couldn't tell you their profits even if they wanted to. They just don't know. Agricultural accounts are among the most complex. A farmer cannot say for certain that he is making a profit or loss in a particular branch of agriculture until he has taken an average over a number of years and then maybe he has made a change in stock or crop in the meantime to complicate the calculation.

So perhaps as good a way of answering the question as talking figures is to take a look at how the farmers are living, meet them in their homes and at market.

England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland can be grouped together for this purpose for conditions are roughly similar, as are their problems. Southern Ireland or Eire is now, under its new constitution, a sovereign independent State and therefore would normally be excluded from a survey of British agriculture. But whatever the political issues there can be no getting away from the fact that the rich grazing fields of Eire are a natural breeding and fattening ground for the roast beef of England's dinner table. This becomes especially evident when questions of feeding Britain in time of war are engaging attention, as they are at present.

Profits for Big Farms

Turning to the question of how British farmers are farming, I have talked lately with big farmers and small farmers, mixed farmers and specialists, and with a prominent official at the Ministry of Agriculture who also is a practicing farmer himself. The conclusion reached is that profits are being made by big farmers with ample capital and reserves; middle-sized farms are holding their own with a little left over as a result of the Government assistance which has been forthcoming in the past few years; most of the small farmers can continue to scrape up a living by concentrating on livestock which requires the personal attention which has no substitute in machinery.

The Roman satirist, Juvenal nearly 2,000 years ago wrote "Spes alit agricolas" (Hope sustains the husbandmen). It is remarkable how long farmers seem to be able to go on living on hope.

It would be a mistake to regard the agricultural situation in Britain as satisfactory. There are a number of black spots, among them poultry, pigs, and milk production. But farmers have learned by experience that these dull spots may in a short time grow brighter and the bright spots of today become dim. The farmer's greatest problem is this lack of a stable market.

Scenic Charm

I spent a day recently with the owner of a 1,300-acre farm in Kent. It is in the very center of the "Garden of England," and in this southeast corner of the country are concentrated some of the richest and most successful farmers in the land.

This locality is a joy to behold. Everything is spick and span. Its scenic charm lies in neat orchards and farm buildings, old but in excellent repair.

My host tills the land his father and grandfather tended. His main crops are apples, plums, cherries, hops, currants and strawberries. There are sheep and poultry as well. Questioned as to whether it pays, he gave an "of-course-it-does" sort of smile. But he added he could supply no conclusive figures.

"The best indication," he said, "is that I can go steadily along, and buy myself a new car every now and then and take an annual holiday in some place like Madeira." And incidentally, he lives off the fat of the land and has a charming house.

An idea of the capital wrapped up in his land can be gauged from the fact that spray for the fruit trees come from underground pipes through the orchards. There is an army of orchard heaters to combat late fosts. He has his own gas apple-storage plant. He has spent as much as £600 in three days fighting a pest which attacked one of his crops. And it was well worth while.

Few Complaints

In his experience there are few complaints about wages, though this is not always the experience of others. The minimum is only 34 shillings a week, but overtime usually brings this up to more than £2, he says. A cottage costs only about three shillings a week in rent. There are often free vegetables and milk, rabbits for the pot, as well as a plot of land for the laborer's own use. This means the farm wages compares reasonably with the 55 shillings to £3 a week of the industrial worker.

So it seems there is money in farming—for those who have capital.

But most of the farming is done by smaller men. There are two sides to their pictures. The first, rather alarming, shows a drop of about 2,500,000 acres cultivated in England and Wales, between 1921 and today. In the last 10 years more than 130,000 persons have given up employment on the land. Many small farms are short of capital and reserves; they lead a hand-to-mouth existence. About 40 per cent of the Nation's requirements is being produced on the smaller acreage. But it is regarded by many agricultural economists as unsatisfactory that so many farmers are playing safe by turning arable land into grass.

Taxation cripples the land owner who thus cannot afford to improve land and cottages. The small-holding movement, of which some persons expected much, is still a struggling concern. Shortage of labor is acute in some parts of the country.

Turning the picture around, there are a number of more encouraging signs. The Ministry of Agriculture detects a more sympathetic understanding on the part of industry toward agriculture. Government subsidies have made farming a State-aided industry and bonuses have made the difference between a small profit and a loss for many small farmers.

It is doubtful, however, if much extension of this policy can be expected under the present Government, whose majority opinion holds that the interests of industry must come first in a primarily industrial country. The chief hope for farmers is that those entrusted with the rearmament program may be persuaded that food is as important as guns and battleships in defending the nation.

Scottish Agriculture

In certain respects Scottish agriculture differs from that in the rest of Britain. The differences are chiefly climatic. Conditions today are generally considerably more favorable for Scottish farmers than they were a year ago. In Scotland is produced much of "quality" output of Britain's farms—such as beef and the best seed potatoes. Prices for this quality are more likely to be kept at a good level. Some of the biggest benefiters from the Government beef subsidy are Scots.

Scotland also has an advantage over England and Wales in being comparatively free from certain pests which are troublesome in the south. On the other hand, there is much hand-to-mouth existence among the smaller Scottish farmers; sheep and barley have lately been showing poor returns. Moreover, there is an urgent need for help for the picturesque but needy communities of crofters.

On the whole, British farmers can be said to have proved more responsive to changed methods in agriculture in the last 10 years than was expected from so conservative a body. There never have been so many opportunities for education of farmers and research. Some 17 universities and colleges provide higher agricultural education; there are 17 farm institutes under county authorities, and there are 22 research institutes.

Doubtless English agriculture does not pay the dividends it should, but there is no sign this oldest industry of the country, producing goods worth more than £200,000,000 a year, is going out of business.

In Eire, Mr. Justice Wylie, Director of the Royal Dublin Society, which organizes the chief agricultural exhibitions, told me recently that he thought the farmers of his country were in a bad way. Nevertheless Mr. Wylie continues to get record cattle entries for shows.

Another authority in Dublin declared that farmers in Eire maintained as high a standard of living as any in Europe. He attributed this largely to their savings from good profits made at such times as the World War.

Archaeologists Pick Spots For Mexican Digging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Matthew W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, has completed a six-weeks' archaeological survey of Mexico, visiting sites only superficially explored to date and believed to contain important keys as yet unearthed relative to the prehistoric development of New World cultures.

The region in the foothills of the Tuxtla Mountains south of Vera Cruz where a jadite statuette containing the oldest known date in New World history, was among the places visited by Mr. Stirling. The statuette was a figure of a priest with a cloak of bird feathers and a duckbill mask and it contained the date 96 B. C. The next recorded Maya date is approximately five years later. The Tuxtla statuette is now in the Smithsonian Institution collections.

Source of Maya Culture

According to Mr. Stirling there is a possibility that Maya culture, the greatest aboriginal culture achieved in North America and one of the greatest in all history, may have had its start in this area which is considerably to the north of the historical Maya country of Yucatan.

Another site in which the Institution is extremely interested is that of Cholula situated at an altitude of 5,000 feet in the Mexican highlands some 60 miles from Mexico City. Cholula was a place of 20,000 homes and probably close to 100,000 population when first visited and ravaged by the Spaniards.

Cholula's Ancient Glory

At Cholula is one of the greatest mounds in Mexico, 250 feet high, and on a 75-foot platform. It was formerly surmounted by a temple to one of the Aztec gods. Today Cholula is little more than a village—but with some 300 churches. One was erected presumably, on the site of each "heathen" temple destroyed by the Spaniards. The story of Cholula's destruction is told in the little known history of Capt. Bernal Diaz, one of the officers in Cortez' army. He wrote in part:

"The city of Cholula very much resembled Vallodolid, being in a very fertile plain, very thickly inhabited. It is surrounded by fields of maize, pepper, and maguey. The inhabitants had an excellent manufacture of colored earthenware with which Mexico and all the neighboring countries were supplied. The city had at that time above 100 lofty white towers which were the temples of their idols, one of which was held in peculiar veneration."

On this reconnaissance Mr. Stirling made no effort to penetrate beneath the surface, merely making notes on possibilities for future digging.

Grand Canyon Relief Map

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado on the eleven Western States relief map at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition, will be about three inches deep. Actually, its depth is one mile.

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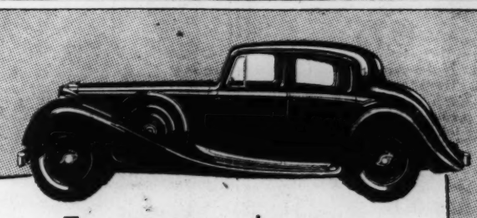
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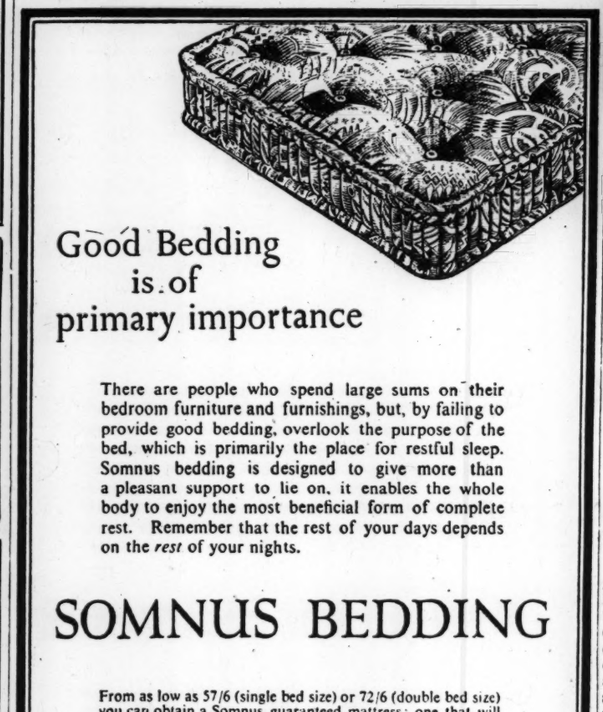
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Status of Women Investigated By Geneva Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 11—The League Committee of Experts investigating the legal status of women, now conducting its first session here, will outline no definite program but has announced the intention to restrict itself to fact finding. The committee will make no recommendations to the League.

The Committee was the first ever set up by the League to study the legal position of women throughout the world. But it began its work in the face of the warning form Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, that it would be impossible under present conditions to obtain universal recognition of equality of the sexes.

Representatives of women's international organizations were invited to offer suggestions at the Committee's single public meeting Saturday evening when the Committee outlined its study plan and asked women's co-operation in research.

Two-Year Study Planned

The Committee's Chairman, H. Gutteridge of Britain, explained that the research involved was necessarily of a highly technical nature for which two years would be needed before the results could be published. Even so, he declared, it was necessary to restrict the investigations largely to Europe.

Twenty women's organizations were represented at the public meeting. Several spokesmen expressed disappointment that the Committee could not undertake to outline the course of action for the League besides the researching, but the Chairman explained that the Assembly's instructions forbade this.

The Committee was urged to consider detailedly the problems of women in industry, franchise and education and the position of women as homemakers.

Plead for Montevideo Pact

At an earlier session representatives of women's organizations in the United States and 10 other countries had submitted a memorandum to the Committee urging League backing for the equal rights treaty signed in 1933 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The memorandum also requested amendment of the League Covenant to require equality for women in signatory nations. M. Avenol said there was a difference of opinion among governments on women's status and therefore the League at present could not commit itself.

Spring—A Point of View

E. Meerkamper

Spring Comes to Switzerland

Spring—so they say in Switzerland—isn't just a time of year. It is a point of view.

Spring may be found at the end of a long climb, through the lesser valleys until, in a cup of the foothills, a floral carpet has replaced the recent snows. One may find it, variously armed. A camera, an easel, or even an alpine stock alone may provide the necessary equipment for the search.

But—and no Swiss mountaineer will laugh at the question—does Spring avoid the villages and the towns, absenting itself from the rough-fenced gardens and expectant window boxes?

No, not at all. But even there, one can't look at the clock on the Rathaus Tower and say, just like that, "It's Spring!" You open the window and decide, sagely, that the flowers last year were not quite as fine as those which must blossom beyond the sill this season. You go into the garden to find that you haven't quite remembered how lovely the shade of green can be.

Then—and then only, if the Swiss be right about it—can you say: "Yes, it's Spring!" For after all, Spring is a point of view.

Stalin Abandons Spain to Aid Chinese Cause

By Demaree Bess
Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Stalin Faces East
Last of Six Articles

A clear-cut test case recently indicated the relative importance which Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, attaches to Europe and to Asia.

The Communist civil war in Russia had so undermined the Administration that armament production dropped sharply. At this critical moment, the "Popular Front" Government in Spain and the new "United Front" Government of China simultaneously called upon Moscow for assistance. Both Governments included Communists. Both claimed that they must have help from Russia to survive.

The Spanish Government had been formed with Moscow's approval, in accordance with a policy adopted by the Communist International Congress at Moscow in 1935. Its electoral successes had precipitated the military insurrection and ensuing civil war. Mr. Stalin had been helping Madrid with supplies and technical personnel since October, 1936. If he did not continue to help, the Spanish Insurgents, aided by Italy and Germany, were expected to overwhelm the Government.

Stalin's Choice

Mr. Stalin had to make a choice; his surplus was not sufficient to supply both Spain and China. The need in Spain was more urgent; the Chinese Government, by continued retreats, might survive indefinitely. And V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet system, had declared that Spain would be the starting-point for European revolution. If this prediction was upset by a Fascist victory, European Communism would be seriously weakened.

Mr. Stalin made his choice without any apparent hesitation. His surplus armaments went to China, not to Spain.

If Mr. Stalin may be said to have a dual personality, then in this case Mr. Stalin the Empire-Builder emerged victorious over Mr. Stalin the fountainhead of Communism. Mr. Stalin the Asiatic demonstrated that his primary concern lies in Asia.

There are other signs that Mr. Stalin the Empire-Builder has turned to the East. According to recent reports from reliable independent sources, the Soviets are utilizing the opportunity of the Sino-Japanese war to strengthen their hold upon the vast Chinese province of Sinkiang, and have helped to create a "northwestern Chinese Government" under the pro-Soviet Chinese Governor of Sinkiang, a Government which has taken in two adjoining Chinese provinces.

Russian Imperialism

By skillful diplomacy, Moscow has created a general impression abroad that Russian "imperialism" died with the revolution, and that Soviet Russia is not expansionist. So far as Europe is concerned, this seems to be true. But Asia is another matter.

In her own eastern territories, Russia has one of the greatest potential empires in the world. Vast empty lands rich in almost every agricultural and mineral resource are so sparsely settled that they will easily accommodate another 100,000,000 people. Unlike the American West, the Soviet East is being almost fanatically protected against immigration from abroad.

In Asia, the Soviet regime has not only clung to all the territory enclosed by the Czars, but also has tried to maintain and expand the old Russian "spheres of influence." The Soviets did not give up the Chinese-Eastern railway and their special position in North Manchuria until the Japanese forced them out. Mr. Stalin himself announced that his Red Army would fight to defend Russia's dominant position in Outer Mongolia (first established by the Czarist regime). Russia's "advisers" and "bodyguard" in Urumchi, the capital of Sinkiang, have established a position strikingly reminiscent of the Japanese position in South Manchuria prior to 1931, which is now being extended to the adjoining provinces under the new "Chinese Northwestern Government."

These remote interior lands of ancient China thus promise to become the battleground between two great countries with tendencies toward empire-building. The Soviets move more subtly than the Japanese, employ a greater number of more convincing formulas—but their empire-building seems to amount to very much the same thing in the end. Last year, according to the testimony of independent eye-witnesses, Soviet airplanes mowed down Mohammedan insurgents in Sinkiang who aimed to overthrow the pro-Soviet Governor.

This struggle in the remote inner regions of China and central Asia appears to have diverted the attention of Stalin the Empire-Builder from Europe at a critical moment in Europe's history. The fact that an Asiatic controlled Russia at this time may have altered the course of world events.

More Soviet Executions

MOSCOW, April 11 (AP)—The Kazan newspaper Red Tartar reported the execution of seven former officials of the Commissariat of Agriculture in the Tartar Republic.

It gave the charges as "Trotsky-ist-Rightist" wrecking of livestock breeding.

Daladier Seen Leading France To 'Realistic' Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 11—A new trend in French foreign policy—more in line with the British Premier Chamberlain's "realistic" attitude toward Italy, Germany, and Spanish Insugents of Gen. Francisco Franco—emerges as perhaps the most significant aspect of the Government set up by Edouard Daladier yesterday.

Georges Bonnet, who succeeds Joseph Paul-Boncour as Minister of Foreign Affairs, was last year French Ambassador to the United States. He is known to be a strong partisan of rapprochement with Italy and to share the views of the present British Government on the advisability of neglecting no opportunity to reach a better understanding with the dictatorial powers.

Since Premier Daladier long favored rapprochement with the Reich the possibility of a move in that direction cannot be excluded.

Left-Center Coalition

The new French Government of which M. Daladier is Minister of National Defense as well as Premier, has been well received by the press of Paris. As a Left-Center coalition it falls far short of being the broad Cabinet of national union which public opinion in France has been demanding. It contains 12 Radical Ministers, four Moderates, and three members of the Republican Socialist Union.

Those who are not Radical-Socialist in the Government include Georges Mandel, an Independent; Auguste Champetier de Ribes, Popular Democrat; Paul Reynaud, a left Republican; and Louis Oscar Frossard, Paul Ramadier, and Raymond Patenotre, all members of the Republican Socialist union.

M. Daladier has thus constituted the smallest French Cabinet in many years with only 19 Ministers and no Undersecretaries as compared with a total of 35 in Léon Blum's recent Government. Furthermore M. Daladier has set up an inner cabinet of six ministers, who will meet daily to tackle urgent financial, economic, and international problems now facing France.

New Orientation

This small Government group consist of M. Daladier himself, representing all the defense forces of the country; Former Premier Camille Chautemps, who returns to the Cabinet as Vice-Premier; Foreign Minister Bonnet; Ex-Premier Albert Sarraut as Minister of the Interior; Paul Marchandeau, who becomes Minister of Finance once more after an absence of just a month, and Paul Reynaud, Minister of Justice.

M. Reynaud's presence in the Cabinet with three other Moderate Ministers indicates a new political orientation of Government. For the first time since June, 1936, the French Cabinet will have a possibility governing without the vote of Socialist Deputies in the Chamber.

Although the Socialists and Communists may not oppose the Cabinet at the outset, they are generally expected to go into the Opposition if M. Daladier demands full financial powers such as he anticipated. The National Council of the Socialist Party yesterday not only rejected M. Daladier's offer of five portfolios in the Cabinet, including that of Minister of Foreign Affairs, for M. Blum himself, but adopted unanimously a resolution favoring sending arms and airplanes to the Spanish Loyalists. This stand puts the Socialists in direct opposition to the policy of the Foreign Minister, who is determined on a strict application of a nonintervention policy. There are even reports that the new French Government may put out feelers soon with a view to opening negotiations with General Franco.

More immediately the Daladier Cabinet faces two troublesome problems—an empty Treasury and labor unrest. The financial question is to be answered temporarily by getting Parliament to authorize an additional advance of about 5,000,000,000 francs by the Bank of France to the Treasury. This will give a few weeks respite, during which the Government will prepare the ground for a loan of 15,000,000,000 francs for national defense.

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U. S. May Quit Rights in Egypt

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The United States Government seems about to abandon special privileges held in Egypt for over a century.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recommended the abandonment and informed officials say the Senate will approve. Seventeen other nations have already taken such action.

Under those special privileges, Americans charged in Egypt with criminal or civil offenses have the right to be tried by their own or non-Egyptian judges—so-called "capitulatory rights."

Since 1830 Americans arrested on criminal charges have been tried by American consular courts, on the basis of American, not Egyptian, law.

This privilege arose from the treaty of 1830 between the Ottoman Empire (then embracing Egypt) and the United States. The treaty also granted financial privileges whereby direct taxes could be imposed on Americans only with the consent of the United States Government.

Civil cases, since the 70's, have been tried in mixed courts consisting of American and European judges.

It is now proposed that the United States ratify the convention of Montreux, Switzerland, drafted at a conference last year, eliminating both the consular and the mixed courts.

The conference agreed that Egyptian justice had evolved to the point where Egyptian courts could handle foreign as well as Egyptian cases.

The mixed courts will operate for a 12-year transition period, during which, as the foreign judges retire, they will be replaced by Egyptian judges.

There are now four American judges for the three mixed courts of first instance and the mixed court of appeals.

They are Justice Jaspar Yeates Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Judge Robert Henry, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Julian May Wright, Douglaston, L. I., and Judge Benjamin Conner of Kentucky, who practiced law for some years in Paris, France.

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Hitler Gets 99 P. C. of Votes; Agents Visit Austrian Homes

(Continued from Page 1)

tween that which Reichsführer Hitler held and the one which Dr. Schuschnigg didn't hold, is a matter of degree. The pressure of the National Socialists has proved far more effective than any "making" of the election which the former Austrian regime could have achieved.

The questions as framed for both plebiscites may be regarded as calculated to achieve the answer desired by the Government in power. Herr Hitler's question read:

"Do you approve of the reunion of Austria with the German Reich March 15, and do you vote for the list (of a new, greater German Reichstag) of our Führer, Adolf Hitler?"

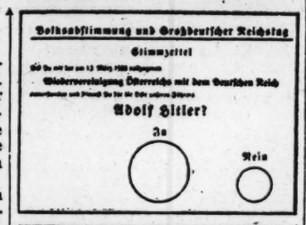
Questions Omitted Much

Every Austrian who wasn't a renegade had to vote "Ja" for Hitler; every Austrian who wasn't a dunce would have had to vote "Ja" for Schuschnigg.

One asked, "Do you want a free, happy, just Austria—and Schuschnigg; the other, "Do you feel yourself part of the German race—with Hitler?"

Could any German or Austrian conscientiously say that he did not want a happy, just Austria or that he isn't part of the German race?

So the plebiscite itself does not have much meaning, but events connected with it do. They show that the dynamic forces in Austria are now lined up for Hitler and Germany. In March Austrian youth defied their elders; in April they swept their elders into voting for Hitler. Anti-Hitler forces, namely the Clericals, Royalists and foreigners, were cowed and static, so they lost; pro-Hitler forces were daring and dynamic, so they won.



The Austrian Ballot
Facsimile of Form Used in Plebiscite on Union With Germany

The top section, for the general public, reads: "Do you agree with the reunion of Austria with the German Reich brought about on March 13, 1938, and do you vote for the list of our leader, Adolf Hitler"? The bottom section, for soldiers of the former Austrian Army, bears the question: "Do you, German soldier, vote for the reunion of Austria with the Reich brought about on March 13, 1938"?

Lists Opened to Public

Perhaps nothing more clearly indicates the effort of the Government to "manage" the plebiscite than the ballot itself, with its two circles—a large one for the "yes" vote and a small one for those who vote "no."

The voting lists were made up according to the lists of inhabitants, by the mayors and were open for inspection by the public from March 27 to 31. Appeals or inquiries could be made during that time. Committees of Appeal were established in every community to decide upon objections or appeals to admit a person to the list or to take his name off the list, if entered by mistake.

These committees were composed of the mayor (or his deputy) as chairman and two assistants, "known to be upright." If the local committee could not reach a unanimous decision, the case had to be submitted to the District Committee.

Vote Counted in Public

Besides the Committee of Appeal, there were voting Committees to conduct the plebiscite—local and district committees, and a supreme Voting Authority (Board) for the whole voting area. The latter consisted of the Minister in charge of the plebiscite (or his deputy), as chairman, and of six assistants, two of whom had to be judges. The office of a member of the Voting Committee was an honorary one which had to be accepted.

Austria: Must Its Gayety Vanish?

Once light-hearted Vienna now serious as Anschluss replaces the easygoing good nature of people with Prussian efficiency —Austria's contribution to Europe and the world

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—"It is natural that Austria should fall to Germany. They are all Germans together."

So say many who know nothing of the changes that are fast making the old Austria and the old Vienna things of the forgotten past.

"Austria, not long ago, was clamoring for Anschluss," they add, forgetting that Austria clamored for union with Germany while Germany was still a republic and when there need have been no surrender of those long-cherished ways of living that have given light-hearted Vienna a warm place in the affections of all nations.

As one walks through the streets of Vienna today—streets from which the old glamour and gayety have suddenly vanished—one wonders if some day the world will wake up to realize that it is a world without an Austria and a Vienna?

For the moment it is only here in Vienna that one sees the light-hearted mood has gone, and with it the music and song. There are too many arrests and suicides for that. People wear serious faces. There is a subdued air of serious purpose about the passers-by. In place of the easygoing good-nature of the people, there is Prussian efficiency.

Overshadowed by Empires

The world in its anxiety about Austria does not usually consider primarily the interests or wishes of this little State itself, so much as the interests of certain great empires.

Austria's situation, however, deserves consideration for its own sake and it is suitable to ask: What has Austria contributed that is worth preserving? Has Austria been anything else than just 6,000,000 more Germans and a long picturesque strip of Alpine territory? In the passage of centuries scores of little German States have merged with the German Empire and in almost every case the government involved protested. Naturally, for princes, ministers, and custom officials lost their jobs as a result of the merging. Is Austria's case any different? Is there any special Austrian treasure which humanity must lose with Austria vanished?

Yes, there is. Austria had produced a special spirit, culture, and attitude toward life, disappearance of which from the earth would make humanity poorer. This product was essentially German, but one of the very finest phases of Germanism. It was not perfect nor complete, and pure Austrianism made a defective society. But some Austrian spirit working as a yeast in modern, mechanical civilization would have been exceedingly helpful.

What made Austria Austria was a genial holiday attitude. Austria was one of Europe's best playgrounds and Austrianism was the art of playing in it. Austrianism was found especially in Vienna and had many names. It was most often called "Gemütlichkeit," which means being good-natured or easygoing. It has also been called "Schlamperei," which means "slackness." Both terms are inadequate. The Vienna spirit was much finer than being good-natured or slack. It was smiling in the rain. It was seeing the silver lining, and counting one's many blessings. It was making the best of things, not holding grudges, overlooking blunders. It was not taking one's self or one's affairs too seriously, seeing the other person's point of view, giving everybody a chance. It was what the Americans love to call "relaxing." But more than that, it was relaxing in the best way: through music, in song, by tramping in the woods, by feeding the swans, or sitting beside flowers.

Tolerant Vienna

Of all the great European cities, perhaps Vienna has been the most tolerant. It was a tolerance that wooed and captivated.

In Vienna there was really no nationality, except Viennese. All races were welcome. All citizens became assimilated. All were transformed into loyal, ardent Viennese. This was a melting pot that melted. It was everybody's home town with no coercion except comradeship, and no imperative but good will.

Vienna was a center of leisure, which was due not to laziness but to sociability. Why should one hurry through life! Only slaves need hurry. A master is above time. Art recognizes no clocks. Music makes time itself dance in rhythm.

Why not loiter in the shop and exchange a few bright words with the artisans? Why buy a necktie in five minutes if you can spend 10 pleasant minutes at it? Why be matter-of-fact when you might give compliments? Why not enrich life with a little bowing and curtsying?

Cultivated Amenities

If you met your friend on the street was it not delightful to send greetings to all the members of his family and tell him you "kiss the hand of his gracious wife"? Would it not have been an act of weakness to pass a café when you might have gone in and chatted with comrades, exchange the latest jokes, get the latest news, discuss your newest plans? And would not the evening have been wasted if you hadn't heard a little music or sung a song or at least laughed with neighbors? And could anything have been more stupid than not to spend the sunny week end in the woods? It is living that was important for the Austrian and not the making of a living. He revelled in the stream of life, but didn't lose himself in it.

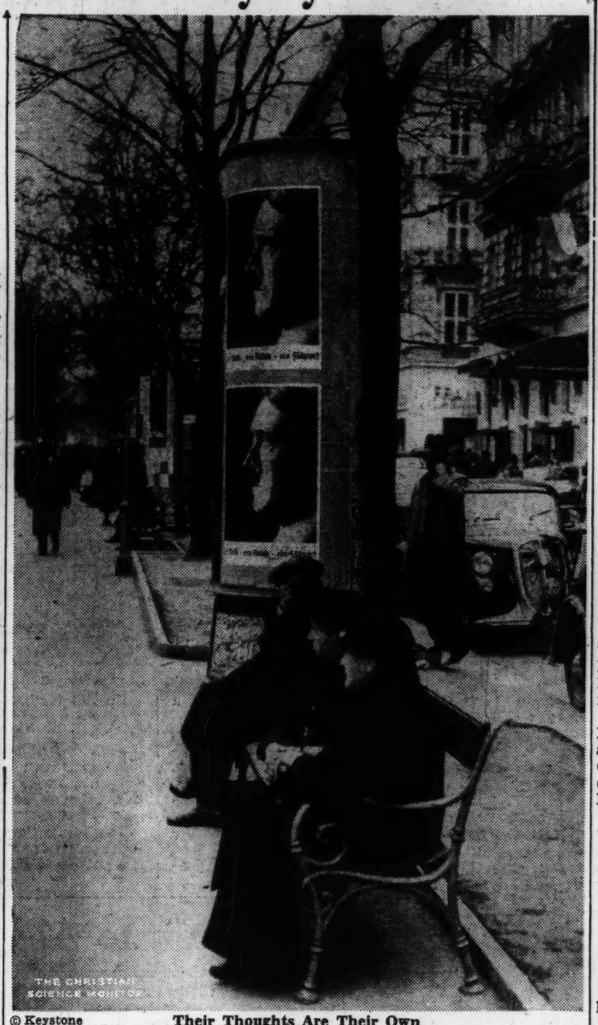
He was supremely humane. He was interested most of all in personalities. That was his game, to people his world with personalities. Old buildings, furniture, and decorations were personal friends; animals were dear comrades; criminals were neighbors needing help and forgiveness. Austrian judges were very lenient, officials as a rule were kind, mercy was much commoner than ruthlessness.

This does not mean that an Austrian was lazy or incompetent. He was somewhat slack and so human that he might be careless, but he was exceedingly able. He was bright, versatile, adaptable—the most ingenious of all the Germans. As an inventor and artisan he had a very high record. His cities were clean, his fields well tended, his homes pleasant. Austrian women were famed as housekeepers over all southeast Europe.

The Austrians have exerted an enormous influence on other peoples. They have been Europe's cultural missionaries, and though constituting a small minority in the old empire they inspired the culture, architecture, ways of living, working, and thinking of all their Slav, Latin, and Magyar neighbors. This was an influence, not imposed by force but given through example. Europe's backward eastern peoples saw Austria and wanted to be like it.

At a moment when many of us fall prey to intolerance and become slaves of speed or hectic strivings for wealth or social vanity or drab toil "on the line," we need Austria's inspiration to lift us up to music, mountain peaks, hearts, and knightliness. We need the will to master the drive of time instead of letting time master us. We must hear the romantic call of leisure and beauty.

What is the best way to achieve co-operation among all Germans, I shall not say. I think it will surely come, but if German boots crush Austria's spirit, they will have destroyed the fairest of all German flowers.



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Their Thoughts Are Their Own
Viennese Leisure Confronted by Reichsführer Hitler's Propaganda Posters, in Preparation for the Plebiscite on Union With Germany

Hitler: No 'Nein' Votes Here

BERLIN, April 11 (AP)—Reichsführer Adolf Hitler cast his own ballot approving Austro-German "Anschluss" at the Anhalter railway station when his special train arrived from Vienna.

Herr Hitler, like other voters, was given one of the brass badges bearing the Führer's portrait, when he voted. A Hitler youth solemnly pinned it on his lapel.

Heinrich Himmler, Chief of Police in Greater Germany, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels and Rudolf Hess, Minister without Portfolio, also voted at the railway station booth.

In Vienna, April 9, the Reichsführer delivered his final address in the series of plebiscite campaign speeches. He warned his enemies never to attempt to seize power in Austria because 75,000,000 Germans would arise against them.

"You, my former foes and critics," he said, speaking to invisible opponents, "you muzzled me, you imprisoned me, but I never capitulated while you had the power.

"Now I have the power and do you think for a minute that I will capitulate to a handful?"

In another breath he said his name "will stand out forever as the son of this great country."

"I have proved I can do more than the dwarfs who were running this country into the ground.

"I don't know if anyone a hundred years from now will know the names of these dwarfs.

"My name however will stand out forever as the son of this great country and I believe it was the will of God to send this little boy to Germany to make him Führer of the Reich and to bring Austria back to Germany."

Germans Abroad Vote 'Ja'

Germany made good use of its "maritime votes" in yesterday's plebescite. German nationals living in many parts of the world took advantage of the International three-mile limit, boarding German boats on which to poll their "Ja's."

Germans and Austrians voted on the German Steamer Wilhelm Gustloff which took them from Tilbury, England. A count of 1968 to 10 in favor of "Anschluss" was recorded.

Germans living in Vancouver and Halifax, Canada, found no German ship available in port to carry them out beyond the three-mile limit and consequently were denied the privilege of a vote.

The German steamer Friderun, anchored in Hong Kong harbor, recorded 359 "yes" votes, and six "no" votes.

Several ports in the United States saw Germans and Austrians carried out to cast their votes, and all outgoing German passenger ships were supplied with ballot boxes.

Germans living in the vicinity of Naples, Italy, were taken beyond Italian territorial waters by the German battleship Admiral Scheer. The Italian Government granted a 70 per cent railway fare reduction for people going to and from Formia, the port of departure.

Other balloting was recorded in Haifa, Palestine, Manila, Rio de Janeiro, Copenhagen, and Costa Rica.

Schools Call Off Two German Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Two Easter trips to Germany, in which nearly 200 school children were to have taken part, have been cancelled by the School Journey Association which had arranged them.

"So many teachers and parents have asked to withdraw their children since the recent disturbances in Europe that we had no choice but to cancel the tour," Mr. H. W. Barter, Secretary of the Association, told a press representative.

Auto Plant Is Closed By 'Slow-Down' Strike

DETROIT, April 11 (AP)—The Briggs Manufacturing Co., accusing 44 member of the United Automobile Workers of starting a "slow down" strike, sent 8,100 employees home today and announced that work in its Mack Avenue plant would be suspended indefinitely.

Representatives of the company and the union will meet this afternoon in an attempt to settle the dispute. Donald Meyers, Vice-President of the U. A. W. local, said a sit-down strike began when the employees were sent home, but that the plant was evacuated on orders of union officials.

William P. Brown, Vice-President and General Manager of the company, which makes bodies for several automobile plants, declared work would be suspended "until the U. A. W. can control its members and make them live up to their agreement."

Movie Theater Panic Brings 31 Fatalities

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 11 (AP)—Thirty-one children perished last night when they were trampled in a stampede of 2,500 spectators rushing in panic from an over-crowded motion picture theater. Forty-one persons were injured.

State Government authorities, opening an investigation, said the panic started when hoaxers shouted "fire."

Chain Store Shuns Reich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—One of Britain's big chain stores has announced withdrawal of all its buyers from both Germany and Austria. Sir Frederick Marquis, Chairman of the Company, said at a private meeting: "We will find new markets. We will find new goods and we shall be able to sell them with a free conscience to the free people of this country."

Foreign Affairs Notebook

'Tsung Tsai'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chiang Kai-shek's recent elevation to title of Tsung Tsai (leader) of the Kuomintang Party corresponds roughly to Hitler's title of Führer of Germany's National Socialist Party, although the Kuomintang, China's ruling Party, denies that it seeks a dictatorship, calling Chiang's supreme power an emergency and promising reversion to democracy.

Chiang's title symbolizes a further step toward unity of China under Kuomintang, which has been forced on by Japanese invasion. It advances the Kuomintang effort to control all China begun with the establishment of the republic in 1911.

The Republic opened with two governments, one in Peking controlling seven northern Provinces with Yuan Shih-kai as president and dictator, the other in Canton under Sun Yat-sen controlling southern Provinces. Attempts to fuse the two failed.

The northern Government had drifted by 1926 into a Northern Military Alliance under Shang Tso-lin, Manchurian warlord. The southern, made up originally mainly of Chinese intellectuals, swung toward Communism, when Sun in 1924 brought the Russian Borodin in as chief adviser.

Chiang Kai-shek, then principal of a military academy, joined Sun and Borodin in 1925, and on Sun's passing that year, started an anti-Red move to oust Borodin. Chiang became in 1926 commander-in-chief of the Canton forces in a campaign to conquer the lower Yangtze Provinces. By 1927 he had advanced to Shanghai. Chiang got rid of Borodin, then resigned, but, in view of the chaos that resulted, came back with increased prestige.

The National Government was finally inaugurated, after defeat of the northern warlords and capture of Peking, in 1928, with Nanking as capital, and Chiang as generalissimo. Chiang became Premier in 1935 after long struggles with the Communists, Japanese and the autonomous government formed in Canton. He only resigned the office last January to concentrate on organizing the nation's defense against Japan. As Tsung Tsai he gets increased, but not arbitrary, powers.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Hoppity-Pops Meets a Stranger

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

One fine day, when the sky was as still as a duck pond with no white ducks to ruffle it, Hoppity-Pops left the little house at the end of the lane where she lived with her mother and crossed the fields to the road that led to the village station.

The clocks in the ticket office pointed to two when she arrived. In fifteen minutes the train would come round the corner steaming with excitement, to pick up the group of Boy Scouts who were waiting on the platform, and to take them to their camp by the sea. It was the first time they had been to camp, because the Troop had only lately been formed, and they looked very smart and splendid in their uniforms with their new haversacks and equipment.

The Scouts were too excited to talk much, and although she knew them all very well, she felt a bit shy somehow, and stood by the white palings and looked at the Station Master's cat until the train came in.

Percy the Porter

"Goodby, Hoppity-Pops!" they called from the windows, and she waved her hand, and went on waving until the train had run down the twinkling lines and disappeared.

Percy the Porter was busy with a new poster he was going to stick on a board, so she thought she would watch him for a little time before going home. She was feeling a bit lonely.

Percy was wearing his cap on the very back of his head and was whistling a bright tune. He was a nice young man and very helpful to the Station Master.

"What is the poster about?" asked Hoppity-Pops.

"Just you wait and see," said Percy as he slapped a brush up and down the board and began to fix the poster into place with it.

At the top was a bright border of purple-blue.

"Sky," he announced.

In the middle was a mass of very gay colors all thrown together.

"Bathing tents, waves, children and sand-castles," he announced again.

At the foot was a jaggedy strip of rich yellow-green.

"Coast," said Percy, "though I must say I've never seen grass that color."

"It's a lovely picture," said Hoppity-Pops.

"When are you going on your holiday?" asked Percy.

Hoppity-Pops stooped down and stroked the cat. She wasn't going away at all, but she didn't like to say so. She didn't want Percy to know that she had never seen the sea, either, so she moved away.

"What do you say to a little run to Greathampton and back?" said Percy, picking up his bucket and brush and coming after her. "There'll be a goods train going in ten minutes and old Tom would take you in the guard's van if I asked him."

Hoppity-Pops gave a little skip. "Oh yes!" she said.

"You'd be all right with old Tom," added Percy. "And he'll bring you safely back again."

So Hoppity-Pops sat down on the platform seat to wait for the goods train to come in, and while she was waiting a passenger train arrived and a lady with a suit-case got out. She was a funny-looking lady, with an odd sort of fly-away hat, and a lot of short hair sticking out from beneath the brim. On the suit-case were the initials J. J.

"Could you tell me the way to the hotel?" she asked, as she gave up her ticket.

"The hotel?" questioned Percy. "There's no hotel in this village."

"But they told me there was," said the lady.

"Perhaps you mean the inn?" Percy suggested.

"Yes, the inn," said the lady. "I want to stay there. Where is it?"

"Well, it's not so easy to tell you unless you know the place," answered Percy. "It's a fair walk from the station and we've not got a bus."

"Then how am I to find it?" she asked. And then her eyes alighted on Hoppity-Pops sitting on the seat. "Perhaps the little girl could show me the way?" she said.

In a very few minutes the goods train would arrive. If she went with the lady she would miss the run to Greathampton. Percy began to mumble something about the "little girl" being busy, but Hoppity-Pops got up.

"I know the way to the inn," she said.

The Hunt for an Inn

So together they left the station and started to walk to the village. Over her shoulder Hoppity-Pops saw the smoke from the goods train floating away across the fields and thought of old Tom in the guard's van.

As they went down the road the lady said her name was Miss Jenifer Jenkins and that she was writing a book and wanted to find a quiet room in which to finish it. "A country inn would be just the place," she said.

But when they reached the inn it was full.

"You might try at Miss Rogers' across the way," said the landlord, "she takes a visitor now and then."

So they enquired there, but Miss Rogers was full too.

"I believe Mrs. Peters has a room she could let you have," said Miss Rogers.

Mrs. Peters' cottage was on the other side of the village, and when they got there she was out and the whole place locked up.

"Dear me," said Miss Jenifer Jenkins, "what shall I do?"

She put her suitcase down on the pavement to rest for a minute.

"It's a very warm day," she observed. "There is nothing I would like better than to sit down in a comfortable chair in a cool room and take my shoes off."

Suddenly Hoppity-Pops had an idea.

Miss Jenifer's Plan

"You could do that in our house," she said. "We have plenty of chairs."

"That is very kind of you," said the lady, and picking up the suitcase she followed Hoppity Pops down the lane.

As soon as she caught sight of the little thatched house with its green painted door and windows and pretty garden she gave a cry of delight.

"The place—the very place," she said. "This is exactly what I want!"

Hoppity-Pops' mother was sweeping out the kitchen when they arrived, and at first she looked a bit perplexed because Miss Jenifer Jenkins seemed so determined to settle herself in the little house and there was no spare room to offer her. But, sitting in the armchair with her feet on a footstool, Miss Jenifer Jenkins arranged everything herself.

"I will take your house for a month," she said, "and will send for my maid to come as soon as you go."

"As soon as we go?" said Hoppity-Pops' mother. "But where are we to go to?"

"To the sea," said Miss Jenifer Jenkins. "A holiday by the sea would be a good idea for both of you."

So that was how it happened that within a week Hoppity-Pops and her mother found themselves in the very same train the Scouts had caught, with the rails twinkling in the sunlight, with the gay poster looking gayer than ever, and with Percy the Porter, and the Station Master and his cat, to see them off.

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bomby and Other Waxwings Had Parties in the Choke-Cherry Thickets

Two Forest Birds

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Does Bomby Cilla seem a strange name for a bird? "Bomby" is an old word meaning silk, and "cilla" is sometimes used instead of tail. So you may call Bomby Cilla "Silktail" if you like that name any better. Or you may call him "Waxwing," for that is one of his names, too.

The feathers on most of Bomby's glossy back were grayish-brown with a pink or purplish tinge. His tail was blackish gray with a straight yellow tip. Some of his gray wing-feathers were tipped with red of about the shade of red sealing wax. His face looked as if he were wearing a mask, for he had a velvety black band across his forehead above his bill, and his chin was black. He had a crest on his head, and this added to his elegant looks.

If you had seen Bomby one bright sunny April day, you might have thought that he looked as if he were all dressed up to go to some fancy party—with his crest for a crown, his black mask, and the gay yellow and red trimmings on his satiny suit.

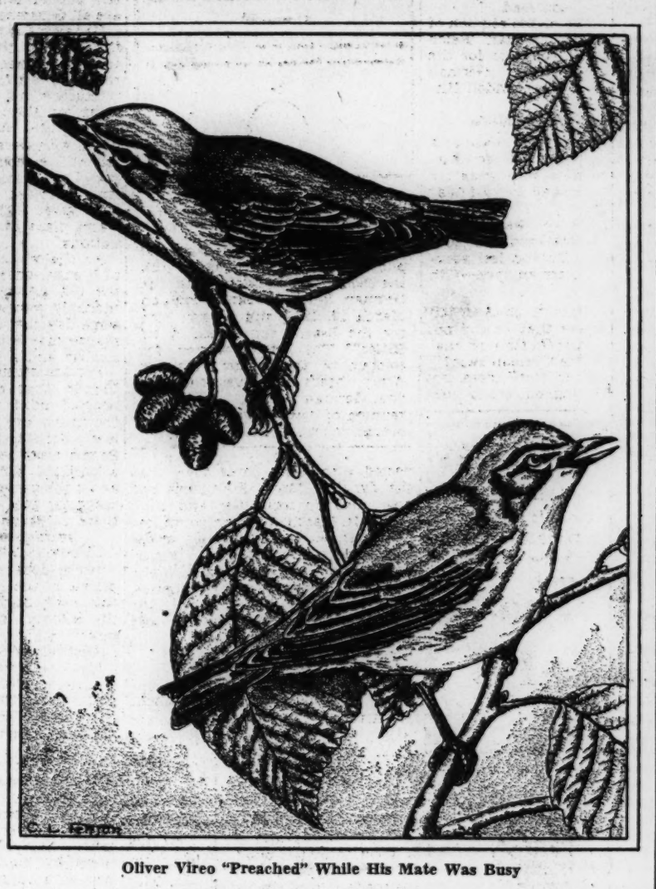
Bomby Cilla Whispered

Well, Bomby did go to many parties during the spring and summer and fall. On that April day he was headed northward toward his summer home. He reached the northern forest in May and in the next few weeks he warbled a soft low tune now and then. That was about the time he met the Waxwing who became Mrs. Bomby Cilla.

We mention this tune as something rather special because Bomby's voice was not often heard by a person farther away than a few feet from him. Generally, he did not speak above a wheezy whisper.

Indeed, the only time that year that Bomby voiced a really loud call was one day the last week in June. It was about six o'clock in the morning, and Bomby was hunting for some good fibers to use in building his nest. The best ones he found happened to be pieces of string tied to a branch.

Well, Bomby wanted that string! He tugged at it as hard as he could but it did not come off. At last he yelled for help, and his voice sounded very loud indeed—for a Waxwing's. Mrs. Cilla heard the screech and hurried to her mate.



Oliver Vireo "Preached" While His Mate Was Busy

These two birds, working together, did get a few shreds torn from the string; and they were glad to use them in their nest.

We have mentioned the fact that Bomby went to some parties. Perhaps one of the pleasantest of these took place in a choke-cherry thicket at the edge of the woods. In September, the spikes that hung from the branches were crowded with little, dark crimson cherries.

If you have ever eaten wild cherries of this sort, you know that the juicy pulp gives you a puckery, choky feeling in your throat. That is why they are called "choke cherries." But they did not choke Bomby.

Some other Waxwings came to the thicket party, too; but Bomby did not chatter merrily with them. He gave a little lisping sort of squeaking whisper when he first arrived. His comrades whispered a bit, too, though they were silent most of the time. They all had very quiet manners.

Oliver Vireo "Preached"

Most of Bomby's bird neighbors had good spring songs, loud enough to be heard by visitors in the forest. But during the hot summer days, even they were quiet. At least, most of them were. Oliver, the red-eyed Vireo, was an exception. He kept on singing all summer. He did not stop even during the heat of a sunny noon.

Oliver would sing a few notes with his voice going up as if asking a question. Then he would pause for a moment before singing what seemed like another short question. It was as if he were giving the listener time to think about what he was asking.

A man named Wilson Flagg once listened to a red-eyed Vireo, and then he called him a "preacher." That was nearly sixty years ago; but people think Wilson Flagg's name such a good one that they still call these Vireos "preachers."

What was Oliver preaching about? Of course he was not really preaching at all; but each person who hears him may imagine words to suit himself.

Perhaps, if you hear one of these birds some day and notice what he is doing, you may put his questions this way:

"Here, here,—see this little plump one?
See me catch a caterpillar? There's one now!
Need you really bother to spray this tree bough?
Think you really need to—when I've done?
Let me hunt the caterpillars! Lots of fun!"

Oliver's tune could even be heard while his mate, Olive, was busy with her nest. As he sang, he followed her back and forth while she gathered fibers for building. When the nest was finished it hung from the fork of a branch of a young poplar. It was not so deep as an oriole's hanging nest but was shaped more like a cup.

Olive built a strong nest of stout fibers and lined it with soft padding. Then she decorated the outside with some paper pulled from an empty hornet's nest and tucked on bits of silken web torn from a tent-caterpillar's "tent."

While Olive sat on her nest, she kept still. But when it was Oliver's turn, he did not rest his voice. He kept on singing his chatty little questions.

So you see that "preaching" Oliver did not behave at all like his neighbor, "whispering" Bomby.

We think you would enjoy meeting both the Waxwings and the Vireos. It would be worth a trip to some northern forest just to see them. But, as perhaps you know, you would not need to go a great many miles to meet these birds. For Waxwings build their nests, where there are trees, in most of North America. And the cup-shaped nests of red-eyed Vireos may be found as far south as Florida.

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Terilo and Merilo

"Terilo and Merilo," said their mother to the two little monkeys, "it will soon be May and the storms will stop and then we will go on the trip I promised you."

"Down to the market at Baira?" asked Terilo.

"To get bananas and oil?" asked Merilo.

"Yes," said their mother, "for the banana trees and the palm trees grow close to the beautiful banks of the Malagarasi River."

But when May came, and the storms had ceased, their mother was far too busy to go with them.

"Then may we go alone?" asked Terilo.

"We are really growing up," added Merilo.

"Are you?" said their mother. "You have certainly learned not to leave litter about, but do you always remember not to loiter and play? There is a python who lives close to the path you must take; he is a very peculiar python, and as soon as he sees you he will start wriggling and wiggling his tail. Now it is perfectly clear, if you stand staring there, you will never get to Baira and back before the storms start again."

There were marvelous things in the market at Baira. It took quite a long time to buy big bananas and a pot of the best palm oil, but at last Terilo took the basket on his arm again, and Merilo put the pot on his head, and back they trudged homeward.

"I'm hungry!" said Terilo.

"So am I!" said his brother.

"I'm going to eat bananas," said Merilo.

"So will I!" said the other.

"Old banana skins mustn't be left in the sun," said Terilo.

"Better burn them," said Merilo.

So they rubbed sticks together as hard as they could till they got some sparks to make a fire, to burn the skins of the big bananas that grow on the plain, that is not far from the banks of Meandering Malagarasi.

"Wouldn't Mother be pleased!" said Merilo, and he began to dance a polka round the banana skins.

Plop! Over went the pot of oil! But before he had time to say, "O, Terilo!" that quick little fellow had picked it up.

"We haven't lost much," said Merilo, hopefully.

Then they both tried to collect the oil that was spilt, but it wasn't much use, for it was all mixed with the burnt up ash, and the more they rubbed their oily hands the more frothy and foamy they became. Soon they were covered in foam from head to heel.

"I think we had better go home to Mother, and see if she can help us," they said.

So Terilo took the basket of bananas on his arm, and Merilo took the pot of oil on his head, and away they trudged through blue lobelia, purple veronica, and feathery tall bamboos that touch the ferns, that hang from the trees, that grow on the plain, that is not very far from the beautiful banks of Meandering Malagarasi.

"Ha, ha!" said the very Peculiar Python, who had long since waked up from his forty winks. "This must surely be Terilo and Merilo coming back from the market at Baira," and he was just getting ready to wriggle and wiggle his tail when something stopped him.

"Good gracious me!" said Peculiar Python, "whoever are you?"

"Monkeys," said Terilo and Merilo together.

"What nonsense!" said Peculiar Python. "That's not monkeys. That's soap!"

"Oh, no!" said the monkeys, "it's Terilo and Merilo coming back from the market at Baira."

Then the Python was most peculiarly excited, and he began wriggling and wiggling his tail at a tremendous rate.

"From wriggles and wiggles just look up—and run!" shouted both monkeys together. And didn't they run!

"So they're still too busy to bother with me," said Peculiar Python sadly, and he curled himself round and round a bamboo and began to have another forty winks.

"Good gracious!" said their mother, when they reached home. "Whoever are you?"

"Monkeys," said Terilo and Merilo together.

"What nonsense!" said their mother, "that's not monkeys. That's soap."

"Why, that's just what Peculiar Python thought," said Terilo and Merilo. "What can we do about it?"

"Well I never did!" said their mother. "If it isn't Terilo and Merilo! We must get some water and wash and wash till we've washed all the soap away."

When they saw how specklessly spick and how spotlessly span they were at the end of the washing they began to think it really had been worth all the bother.

And that may be one of the reasons why the soap they sell at Baira is made from palm oil and the ash from the burnt up skins of bananas.

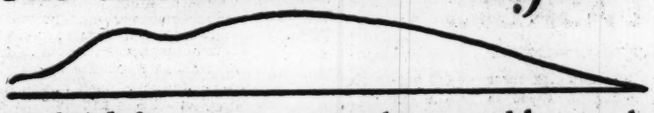
Drawing Rhymes

by Mabel Livingstone

The Alligator

The first line should be curved and long,

The second line is straighter -



So add his nose and mouth and toes,
And see the alligator!

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Proud Mister Polliwog

There was a little Polliwog
Who had a lovely tail,
And he was very proud of it
And said to Mister Snail:

"Oh, don't you think it's beautiful?
Oh, don't you think it's fine?
Oh, don't you wish you had a tail
As wonderful as mine?"

"Just wait," said Mister Snail,
"Until you change into a frog,
And then you won't have any tail,
Proud Mister Polliwog!"

Then Mister Polli waved his tail
And blinked his eyes with rage.
He said, "I'll always keep my tail,
No matter what my age!"

But one day, Mister Snail came down
To find the polliwog.
Though Mister Polli was not there,
He found a wee, green frog.

"Oh, Mister Snail, I find you're right.
For tails I have no use now,
And one who boasted of a tail,
I should think just a goose, now!"

MARIAN PARKER

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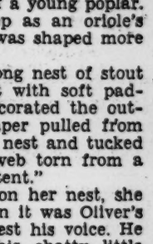

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The Home Forum

Miss Laura's Hotel

OF ALL the anecdotes about Miss Laura, none is more characteristic than the story of her hotel. It is a special favorite of mine, because my own memories reach back to that period; indeed all my later impressions of Miss Laura, and of small-town inns too, were conditioned by what I saw during my first memorable visit to her hotel.

As has already been chronicled in these pages, Miss Laura was a pioneer motorist. Her erratic progress about the state frequently brought her to out-of-the-way towns where securing a night's lodging and proper food was something of an adventure, and a hazardous one at that. Because Miss Laura's housekeeping was as energetic and uncompromising as were her other activities, she was in a continual state of indignation at the drabness and inefficiency of most of the hotels that sheltered her. She would depart early, ready for a day's hard driving; but before she left she would offer vigorous advice to the sleepy clerk or proprietor.

"Now, if you would scrub down all the furniture in that room I had, and give it three good coats of ivory paint, you wouldn't even have to buy new. I'll give you the address of a place in Chicago where you can get good, comfortable mattresses that are cheap. And I'd just like to see how they made those scrambled eggs. You know, they shouldn't use too much milk."

The dazed recipient of her advice usually stared blankly. The lady looked friendly and helpful, so you couldn't call it a complaint, and yet—. There must have been many a head-shaking behind the desk, as Miss Laura swept out to her waiting car.

LIKE SO MANY things in Miss Laura's life, the hotel came to her swiftly and unexpectedly. It was not at once recognizable in the involved legacy she received from a distant relative, for that was in the form of a bad debt—a mortgage on a worthless piece of property in a small town upstate. The truth was, the lawyer explained, that no one wanted it, even the present occupants; the place would probably be abandoned shortly.

But, when Miss Laura found that it was a run-down profitless hotel, no longer on the main railroad line, she fairly pounced. Barely had her neighbors realized that her house was closed for an indefinite period, when they began receiving ecstatic postcards of a ramshackle building with the word Hotel perched over its pillared entrance. Miss Laura had become a hotel proprietor. Surprise, disapproval and amusement were mingled in the reactions at home; and we can only imagine what the sleepy little town to which she now directed her energies thought about it all.

For there followed a strenuous time. As I was on hand for part of it, my earliest memories of Miss Laura include pictures of her pulling old mattresses down the long dark corridors, flanked on either side by a puffing housemaid; seizing the painters' brushes to demonstrate just how she wanted the walls done; bullying contractors; applauding the cleaning up of the big kitchen. Inevitably, Miss Laura could not confine herself to arm-waving and giving directions. She was in the thick of the renovation, while the hotel bore a great shiny sign: "Closed for Repairs. Will Reopen Under New Management."

TOWNSPEOPLE LOITERED curiously on the pavement and conjectured over back fences as to who could expect to make any money out of the old place, even if it were fixed up. Little did they realize that they were witnessing, not a venture for profit, but a crusade, a kind of expiation to the public after a long affliction of poorly run country inns.

Inside the hotel, however, something of Miss Laura's idealistic zeal communicated itself to the workmen and staff. With a sure instinct, she weeded out the irreconcilables and emerged with a roster of employees amenable to her revolutionary ideas; and, as she paid them well, they were willing to attempt the prodigious tasks she set for them. The hardware must shine, the beds must be faultlessly smooth, the meals which she had the kitchen practice on during the renovation must be flavorful and homelike.

Miss Laura had the good sense to realize that her hotel should be a thing apart—no pale copy of the glittering perfections of the city. The menu eschewed elaborate dishes for the plain fare of the countryside, superbly cooked under her direction. The rooms were not luxurious or fashionably decorated, but they were snug and shining and gay. The dreary "lobby" of the old days was transformed into a big country sitting-room, its shabbiness hidden with bright cretonnes, the generous use of soap and water apparent in its every corner.

MISS LAURA WAS not precisely businesslike about her opening. It was a sentimental, not a commercial occasion for her; and so instead of advertising it she preserved a secretive silence. She turned away business up to the moment everything was ready; for she wanted her hotel to be a "surprise."

Finally the big sign was taken down and the doors opened on a place clean and shining and comfortable, with a staff that displayed in its service Miss Laura's own enthusiasm and interest. The townspeople came to stare; some of them, lured by the fragrance of fried chicken, remained for dinner. Only a few travelers stopped at first, but every one of them returned to the highway with glowing descriptions; and the patronage snowballed during the weeks that followed until Miss Laura, rather to her own amazement, found she had a success on her hands.

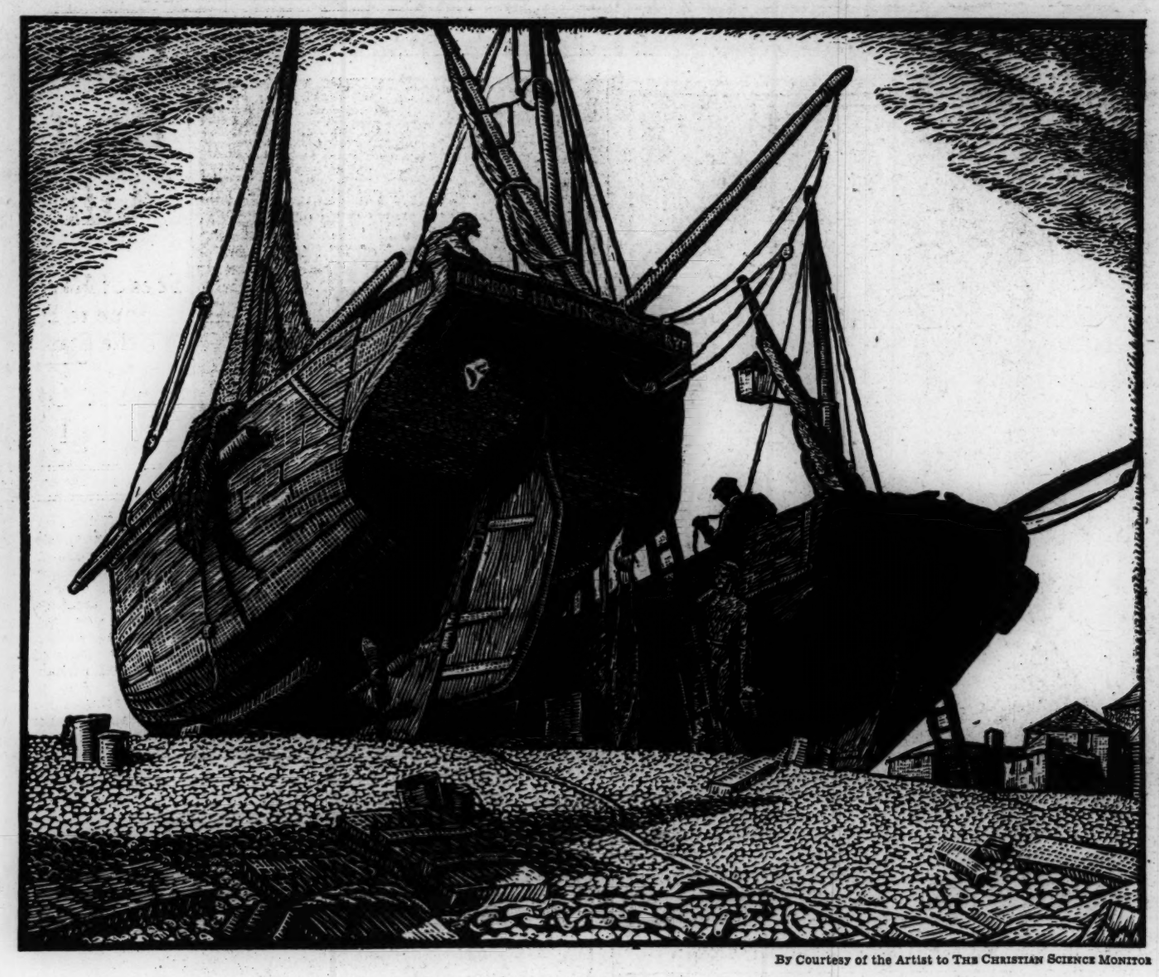
Her family and former neighbors continued to be scandalized by her new occupation. Those who drove up to investigate, however, were bound to report that Miss Laura had made something pleasant out of her hotel; even if she was often behind the desk herself, like any clerk, welcoming her guests, or out in the kitchen expertly stirring the soup.

To say that she was proud of her handiwork would be pallid understatement. After a visit to the city, she always came back armed with comparisons between world-famous hotels and her own—in favor of the latter. There was in her boasting just that parental touch of modesty which implies that, though a child's triumphs may be partly of one's own doing, they are, after all, the work of a separate individuality.

IT WAS A wonderful year for Miss Laura. Eventually other duties obliged her to turn the place over to a carefully trained manager and go home; but, as long as she owned it, she made frequent visits to be sure everything was being "kept up." No one ever heard her murmur about the balance sheet, whatever its state; but soggy potatoes, dull floors and limp curtains were not tolerated. Miss Laura's hotel had to be always ready for the discriminating who knew an oasis when they found it.

For a long time after her adventure, Miss Laura read every word of the "Hotels and Apartments For Sale" columns in the newspapers—a habit which caused much uneasiness among her family and friends. Now that she was safely at home, they told each other, they *hoped* she wouldn't go off again with one of her wild plans. She did, of course; but it wasn't a hotel the next time. No one with Miss Laura's repertoire of ideas needs to use the same one twice.

A. L. C.



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HASTINGS LUGGERS: *A Woodcut by Leslie M. Ward, Exhibited by The Royal Society of Painter-Etchers, London*

THE artist has chosen for his woodcut two specimens of the sailing vessel, commonly called "lugger," on the nearer one of which appear the words: "Primrose. Hastings, Port of Rye."

It is not easy to connect the "Primrose," lying so peacefully and contentedly in the sun, with a "man-o'-war"; to remind oneself that the old-fashioned fishing and merchant ships of Hastings were often, during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, turned into fleets for active service; or that, in the precise place where the vessel now rests, the historical boats on which England once relied in peace and in war were beached.

Stitched into the Bayeux Tapestry is a picture faithfully representing the invading force of William the Conqueror off the coast of Kent, and depicting vessels typical of the so-called merchant or fishing ships of history. Actually they were nothing more than great boats, partially decked—or fitted with temporary decks—and rigged with one mast and one large, square sail. The bow and stern curved upward in huge sweeps which, when occasion demanded, helped to support two "castles," a third "top-castle" being hoisted onto the stout mast before the "man-o'-war" went into action.

Rudderless, with nothing to steer them by save an oar or two, and with only archers to man them, they faced the foe. And, when the tumult was over and peace reigned, they were hauled up the beach by their strong bows, to rest on the pebbles in the same place where the boats rest today.

Wind on the Moor

ON THE moor there are few days in the year when no wind blows. As I write now at my table in the farm kitchen, on Maundy Thursday, in that bleak tail of winter we call April, I hear its tireless voice, this time across Rough Tor from the northern sea, and can distinguish four separate notes—the deep bass boom in the open chimney, the tenor rush and straining in the leafless trees outside, and a high insistent plaint, now alto, now treble, through the chinks of the inner door, the whole united in vast barbaric chords, rising and falling in a ceaseless and importunate litany. For wind heard indoors, when it has not the implacable force and hostility of a full gale, holds always in its tone a suppliant quality, as if an exiled and forlorn creature were seeking entrance into the sheltered quiet of the room. This note of supplication—one of the most poignant and evocative sounds in Nature—is oftenest heard at dusk in lonely houses, on days of mist, when vapours gathered from the sea are trailed across the moor in ghostly drifts, and aimless little winds cry against the window-panes. As we sit alone and listen, we are ravished with the beauty of mournful memories, and unless we light a lamp at once and do something practical we shall be lost in sentimental dreaming. . . .

So that I shall not speak more particularly about it, but only remark that the china clay works of Bodmin Moor have added a new sound, the thrum of the blast in electric wires, a rude stimulating noise like the whistle and twang of a gale on the Albert Bridge in London, which brings to mind the rigging of ships and the sea and all there is of freedom, movement and delight.—MARGARET LEIGH, in "Harvest of the Moor." (London: G. Bell & Sons.)

Marine Morning

(I)

There are no footmarks on the beach at this hour;
the wind-ruffled patterns of sand
are like fans of watered silk
under the delicate shell-colored light
of the new day.

(II)

The small black and white sand birds run,
following closely the wave's edge
like a string of beads,
then wheeling suddenly up in the air
as if the string were snapped.

(III)

Minute globules of salt fog
are beaded over the still fronds of dune grass,
making a jeweled forest
through which gray ghost crabs stalk.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Once More in Spring

There is something about
the fresh-turned earth,
That calls to the hearts of men
From an age-old depth,
And stills their fears,
And lifts to faith again.

There is something about
the fresh-turned earth,
That comforts the hearts of men.

HELEN HIXON

The Hungarian Jamboree

YOU have to see a Jamboree camp to appreciate its peculiar attractiveness. It is a world in miniature. You wander at will from the colourful East to the modern efficiency of the West, stepping from Japan, with its colourful picturesque lanterned gateway, into America, where all the comforts of modern camping are displayed. You can visit Arabia and Palestine, Turkey and Rumania, listen to the languages of the East and scent the perfumes; see the native handicrafts, and purchase them if so be you have a mind to do so. You will see quaint dances, hear curious music from even more curious instruments. On every hand new sights and sounds, and everywhere happy laughter, sunny smiles, and friendliness. Such a sight would do your heart good. Youth of almost every colour, race, and clime and creed united in a common bond of fellowship. . . .

The Hungarian people gave us all a tremendous welcome. Everywhere one went one received a kindly reception and most generous hospitality. In trains and trams people who could speak English or any other language which made conversation possible would say how glad they were to make your acquaintance and was there anything they could do to help you. . . .

One of the most impressive scenes of the Jamboree was towards the close, when the people of Gödöllö and district came in procession to the Jamboree arena, bringing gifts to the Chief Scout. Every trade and profession was represented in the procession, the craftsmen carrying their tools, the lawyers their brief bags, and the doctors their black bags. There were peasants in the national costume, horsemen from the plains arrayed in their white coats, embroidered with beautiful colourings of intricate and delicate pattern, firemen and policemen, soldiers and ex-soldiers, and school children. At the head of this long and immensely picturesque procession of 100,000 people rode the High Sheriff of Gödöllö, Vitez Endre László, the most magnificent of them all. His uniform flashed with colour, the silver and gold scintillating in the bright sunshine. He was mounted on a beautiful horse, gay with trappings and bright saddle harness.

It took an hour for the procession to pass through the arena. Every now and then it would halt for the gifts of flowers and leaves, and articles made by peasants and craftsmen, to be brought to the dais.—F. HAYDN DIMMOCK, in "Bare Knee Days." (London: Borlswood.)

Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible is full of beautiful proofs of the efficacy of righteous prayer. Daniel's faithfulness in his prayer to God so strengthened him and opened his vision to the power and presence of omnipotence, that his experience in the lions' den became a very holy one, far reaching in its effect.

Hagar, when left with her son in the wilderness of Beersheba, lifted "up her voice, and wept," in yearning desire for succor, and "God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water; and she went . . . and gave the lad drink" (Genesis 21:16, 19). Both she and her child were sustained.

In the experience of Moses, both before and after he became the leader of the Israelites, we find bountiful evidence of answered prayer supplying his own need, as well as that of the children of Israel.

Every experience of enlightenment, gained through consciously turning to God, is like a guiding light to one lost in a wilderness. The wilderness of sorrow, sin, lack, and disease is overcome in the light of Truth. Thus these instances of answered prayer, instead of being mysterious or miraculous, show the divinely natural operation of God's law, whenever and wherever one turns unreservedly to Him for help.

Jesus' life exemplified effectual prayer in his acknowledgment of one God, one power, and of man as reflecting God. The results of his prayers were always to draw to the Christ the maimed, weary, sin-laden, the rich, the poor, and all those possessed and torn by the beliefs of the carnal mind. His life conformed to the sublimity of his prayers, and through his spirituality he discerned the human need and met it.

The world today need not linger in the wilderness of error, no matter how dense or dark it may appear to be. Christian Science has come to humanity; its teaching has been proved true; it answers every honest question pertaining to the Science of being. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy contains a priceless chapter entitled "Prayer." In this chapter the real nature of God and man's inseparable relation to God are revealed to be just as Jesus taught them centuries ago. Herein are clearly revealed the truth about God—Life, Truth, and Love. Here we can learn how to pray without ceasing, through spiritual understanding.

Scientific prayer heals human doubt, ignorance, disease, and sin. No erroneous condition can resist the desire to be and to do good. Great joy attends such prayer. In it there is no doleful, fearful condemnation, but the joyous affirmation of God's great goodness, nearness, and power. Like the blending tones of an angelic chorus are these words of Mrs. Eddy on page 206 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "Good is my God, and my God is good. Love is my God, and my God is Love," sending us on our daily round rejoicing, confident of divine guidance, peace, and fruition.

An illustration of the power of prayer and its immediate effect upon discordant human conditions is shown in the following experience. A student of Christian Science, compelled to leave her home for a brief period, spent several days in a home wherein the conditions were not conducive to quiet living and contemplation of things spiritual. The only time she found for study was in the very early hours of the morning, and from that quiet study had to be gained enough inspiration to maintain a calm and loving compassion throughout the day. When the day arrived on which she was to leave this home, the student felt very ill; but a strength not her own supported her, and she truly experienced the presence of Love which hid her in "the secret place of the most High," and her condition was unnoticed.

Upon her return to her own home her first inclination was to go to bed, but "the inaudible voice of Truth is, to the human mind, 'as when a lion roareth'" (Science and Health, p. 559), and the message came to arise. She was roused to lay hold of the truth of ever-present Love. In a joyous hour of study and contemplation, the sweet promises of the Bible, and the vital, demonstrable truth of Christian Science, poured into her awakened consciousness, and she emerged from this hour of prayer with a glimpse of why the lame man, healed by Peter and John, arose and "entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God." Truly was she supported by Spirit; and what a full, happy day followed!

These precious experiences of healing through prayer are not peculiar to certain individuals. The truths of Christian Science are here for all to enjoy. They unfold normally and naturally the way of Spirit, and show us how to walk therein. In the words of Isaiah (55:1) their message is, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price." Thus through scientific prayer inspiration and nourishment are found, and the way of salvation from sin and suffering opened before us.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Ima

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A BIBLIA tele van az igaz ima hathatósságának gyönyörű bizonyítékaival. Dánielnek a hűsége, mellyel Istenhez imádkozott, neki annyi erőt adott, s általa a mindenható erő örök jelenlétének és hatalmának oly biztos értelmét nyerte el, hogy az oroszlánok vermében átélt kalandja szent és messze kiható eseménnyé vált.

Hágár, mikor a Beersheba vadonjában fiával egyedül hagyták, segítség utáni hő vágyában „fölemelé szavát és sírá," és „megnyitá Isten az ő szemeit, és láta egy vízforrást; oda méne azért . . . és inni ada a gyermeknek" (Mózes I. 21:16, 19). Ő is megmenekült és a gyermeke is.

Mózes életében, mielőtt és mialatt az izraeliták vezére volt, bőséges tanuságát találjuk annak, hogy az imájára kapott felelet megadott neki is és az izraeliták fiainak is mindent, amire szükségük volt.

A felvilágosodás minden élménye, melyet akkor nyerünk el, mikor tudatosan Istenhez fordulunk, olyan mint a fény, mely a vadonban elveszett embert vezeti. A szomorúság, bűn, hiány és betegség vadona fölött az Igazság fényében lehet győzedelmeskedni. A betöltött imák ezen esetei tehát, ahelyett hogy titokzatosak vagy csodálatosak lennének, Isten törvényének istenien természetes működését mutatják, bármikor és bárhol is fordulunk Hozzá teljes szívvel segítségért.

Jézus egész élete a hathatós imát illusztrálta, amennyiben egy Istent, egy hatalmat, és egy embert—ki Istent tükrözi vissza—ismert el. Imájának eredménye mindég az volt, hogy a Krisztushoz vonta a nyomorékokat, a kimerülteket, a bűntől terheltetet, a gazdagot, a szegényt, és mindenkit akit a testi elme hiedelmei sanyargattak és tartottak rabságban. Élete ép oly fenséges volt mint az imája; szellemi tehetségével pedig észre tudta venni az emberiség szükölködését és a hlányt ki is elégítette.

A világnak nem kell többé a tévedések vadonában késlekedni, bármilyen sűrűnek vagy sötétnek látszik is az. Eljött a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) az emberiséghez; tanításai igaznak bizonyúltak; és megadja a feleletet a létezés Tudományára vonatkozó minden becsületes kérdésre. Mary Baker Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című műve egy „Ima" című nagy értékű fejezetet tartalmaz. Ezen fejezetben Isten valódi természete és az embernek Istenhez való elszakíthatatlan viszonya Jézusnak évszázadok előtti tanításai szerint van feltárva. Istennek tényleges mivolta, mint Élet, Igazság és Szeretet, van benne tisztán megmagyarázva. Ebből megtanúlhatjuk hogyan lehet szünet nélkül imádkozni a szellemi értelem segélyével.

A tudományos ima meggyógyítja az emberi kételkedést, tudatlanságot, betegséget és bűnt. Semmiféle téves állapot nem állhat ellen a jóság és a jó tevés óhajának. Nagy öröm kíséri az ilyen imát. Nincsen az ilyen imában semmi szomorú vagy félelmetes elkárhoztatás, hanem csak Isten nagy jóságának, közelségének és hatalmának örömteljes állítása. Egy angyali kórus egybeolvadó hangjaira emlékeztetnek Mrs. Eddynek ezen szavai (Miscellaneous Writings, Vegyes írások, 206-ik oldal): „A jó az én Istenem, és az én Istenem a jó. A Szeretet az én Istenem, és az én Istenem a Szeretet." Örömtől eltelve küldenek minket e szavak mindennapi utunkra, bízva az isteni vezetésben, békében és jutalomban.

A következő eset illusztrálja az ima hatalmát és a diszkordáns emberi állapotokra való közvetlen hatását. Egy Krisztusi Tudós, aki kénytelen volt otthonát rövid időre otthagyni, néhány napot egy olyan otthonban töltött, ahol a viszonyok a nyugodt életet és a szellemi dolgokról való gondolkozást igen nehézzé tették. Tanulmányait csak a kora reggeli órákban tudta folytatni, és ebből a nyugodt tanulásból elég ihletet kellett nyernie ahhoz, hogy az egész nap folyamán nyugalmat és szeretetteljes könyörületességet érezhessen. Mikor eljött annak a napja, hogy ezt a házat elhagyja, a tanuló nagyon rosszúl érezte magát; de az övénél magasabb erő támogatta és így tényleg érezte a Szeretet jelenlétét, mely őt „a Felségesnek rejtekében" rejtette el és betegségét senki sem vette észre.

Hazaérkeztekor azonnal le akart feküdni, de „az Igazság hallhatatlan szava olyan az emberi elmében mint az oroszlán orditása" (Science and Health, 559-ik oldal), és az üzenet jött, hogy keljen föl. Arra riadt föl, hogy ragadja meg az örök-jelenlétü Szeretet igazságát. A tanulás és tünődés egy örömteljes órája alatt a Biblia édes igéretei és a Krisztusi Tudomány életerős, bebizonyítható igazsága ömlöttek be felébredt öntudatába, és ezen imában eltöltött órából kiemelkedve megértette, hogy miért állt fel a sánta ember, kit Péter és János gyógyított meg, és ment be velük „a templomba, járkálva és szökdelve és dicsérve az Istent." Valóban, megsegítette őt a Szellem; és milyen teli, boldog napnak volt ez a kezdete!

Az imával való gyógyítás ilyen becses élményei nem csak bizonyos egyénekkel történhetnek meg. A Krisztusi Tudomány igazságait mindenki élvezheti. Szabályszerűen és természetesen feltárják előttünk a Szellem útját és megmutatják hogyan kell azon járni. Ésaiás szavaival élve ez az üzenetük (55:1): „Oh mindnyájan, kik szomjúhoztok, jertek e vizekre, ti is, kiknek nincs pénzetek, jertek, vegyetek és egyetek, jertek, vegyetek pénz nélkül és ingyen, bort és tejet." Igy, a tudományos ima által ihletet és táplálékot találunk és a bűn és szenvedéstől való megváltás útja tárul föl előttünk.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágosítást.

The Violets

Loath am I to yield
to either urge—to pluck them
or leave them afield.

—NAO-JO (adapted from the Japanese by Kenneth Porter)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1938

Hurley Declares G. O. P. Has Sapped Civil Service

In Boston Today

Four Governors Named in Charge

Retaliating against charges by Republican legislators that he has not lived up to the spirit of the civil service law, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, in a special message to the Legislature, today asserted that his that Republican Governors from 1916 mined the civil service system" by their actions.

Citing figures in an effort to prove that republican Governors from 1916 to 1930 had been more flagrant than he in evading civil service restrictions, Mr. Hurley asked the Legislature to extend its proposed inquiry into his Unemployment Compensation Commission to include also the work of G. O. P. Governors.

The message to the Republican-controlled Senate and House was regarded in political circles as an effort to embarrass the G. O. P. inquiry into the appointment of several hundred temporary, non-civil service workers by the new Unemployment Compensation board.

Governor Hurley named specifically the following former Governors as proposed subjects for an extended inquiry: Samuel W. McCall, Calvin Coolidge, Channing H. Cox and Alvan T. Fuller. These, he said, had appointed more than 7000 individuals to permanent posts through non-competitive examinations while deserving civil service

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Dean Seeks Funds For Several Plans

Appropriations totaling more than $85,000 for a series of projects were sought today by Ernest J. Dean, State Commissioner of Conservation, before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The first was a $57,500 appropriation for the establishment of a state reservation at Halibut Point, Rockport. Mr. Dean termed this one of the most important projects of its kind now before the Legislature.

Within a short time, he explained, the new four-lane highway from Lynnfield to Gloucester will be completed, drawing thousands of motorists to the North shore for recreation.

The proposed reservation could be made a paying proposition, according to the Commissioner, through the charging of fees for camp sites, parking space and other conveniences for the public. A large delegation from Rockport was present to lend support to the idea.

Commissioner Dean also asked for $25,000 to be spent on further improvements on the Salisbury Beach State Reservation, begun several years ago. If this appropriation is made now, he said, it will be possible to secure CCC labor to the value of $75,000 under an agreement with the Federal Government.

The third project sought by Commissioner Dean involves the installation of radios in four fire wardens' automobiles and in seven fire towers in Middlesex and Essex Counties. Originally estimated at a cost of $4,000, these installations could be made for $3,000, Mr. Dean told the Committee. He also said that towns in the two counties could join in the two-way radio circuit at their own expense if they so desired.

Reregistration Bill Returned

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today returned unsigned to the Legislature the "re-registration" bill with a statement that re-registration of voters should not take place immediately, as proposed, but after the coming state elections in November.

The Governor pointed out that the emergency preamble which permitted re-registration of voters at once would tend to confuse the voters, possibly causing them to believe that they must re-register in order to vote at the next state elections. To avoid confusion, he considered it wise to withhold re-registration until Dec. 1, 1938.

State-wide re-registration of voters was approved by the Legislature as a means of eliminating illegal voting. Under the terms of the bill introduced by Senator Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, all voters would be asked to sign identification cards against which their signatures could be checked at the polls.

The Governor's proposed amendment to the bill would not change the Jan. 1, 1940, date when re-registration would become effective. It would merely cut down the time in which the work would be completed.

Some of the Legislators were inclined to accept the Governor's message as a political move to prevent re-registration from affecting his chances of re-election next November.

Committee to Set Price on El Stock

The Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today took two important steps in line with efforts of the Boston Elevated Railway to lift itself out of a financial crisis in which it has been bogged for nearly a decade. A bill was reported favoring public ownership of the lines and a sub-committee was appointed to set a reasonable price upon common stock shares.

The Committee estimated that 238,000 shares of common stock are outstanding with a par value of more than $20,000,000 or $100 a share. Under the Elevated Act of 1931, the optional price was set at $85. The Board of Directors of the Elevated has issued a statement implying that $70 is acceptable. Gov. Charles F. Hurley has declared in favor of $60, while the market value of the stock is only $51.

That is the quandary in which the committee found itself today, resulting in the appointment of a three-man sub-committee to get at a reasonable figure. The members of the sub-committee are Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline, Representative Albert E. Morris of Everett, and Senator Arthur W. Hollis. They will report back to the full committee next Monday, setting in motion one of the most important proposals faced by the Legislature this year.

Preference Bill Delay Is Sought

On the desk of every member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon was a letter from Joel L. Miller, legislative officer for the Veterans of Foreign Wars, urging that proposed legislation to reduce sharply veterans' preference in civil service be referred to the next annual session of the Legislature.

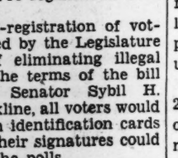
The measure, up for vote this afternoon, reduces from 30 to 5 per cent for able-bodied veterans and from 30 to 10 per cent for disabled veterans the preferences accorded them in civil service examination. Younger legislators have particularly urged the measure because they feel it is keeping young people out of the civil service.

Mr. Miller promised that, if put over to the next legislative session, the question will in the meantime be brought before the V. F. W. convention in June.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, becoming somewhat overcast and not so cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 40; Tuesday partly cloudy and slightly warmer, followed by colder during Tuesday night; moderate southwesterly winds.



Maine: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably rain or snow in the north portion; warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Tuesday cloudy, followed by showers and somewhat colder in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Tuesday mostly cloudy and slightly warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds increasing cloudiness tonight; Tuesday mostly overcast followed by showers over the north portion.

Weather Outlook for the Period April 11, to April 16, 1938, inclusive. For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair first part of the week; occasional rain the latter part; temperatures below normal the first part and near normal the latter part of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	28	Minneapolis	46	42
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	42	42	New York	40	34
Denver	32	32	Norfolk	48	42
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	48	46	St. Louis	44	44
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	60			
			Washington	38	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. April 11.
B—Minimum, April 10.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:52 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 9.18 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:49 p. m.

April Reflects Sparkle of Winter's Gems

Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

New England Trees—a Camera Study

For those who enjoy their recreation by riding in automobiles, this last week-end offered few inducements. The rain Saturday, the overcast skies most of yesterday, combined with cool temperatures, served to keep many folks home.

But there were ample rewards on the roads for those who did venture out. One of the choicest sights of all was found by a Monitor staff photographer returning to Boston from Springfield late in the afternoon. About dusk he approached the summit of a hill near Greenfield and found the shimmering coats of ice on trees and brush reflecting the mellow glow of a sun that had about concluded its day of bringing warmth and light to Sunday drivers.

Out of the car he clambered. Then came the search for just the right perspective, a little experimentation with lens stops and timer. Then the "click" of the shutter to bring us this appealing camera study.

Yale Announces Bureau to Study Traffic Problem

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Yale University announced today the establishment of a bureau for street traffic research with the dual purpose of studying the highway congestion and accident problem and of training graduate students for professional work in the traffic engineering field.

"The automobile has become the dominant transportation mechanism in America," President Charles Seymour said in announcing establishment of the bureau.

"Despite the many obvious services which it has rendered to society, it has, nevertheless, brought with it some exceedingly serious and complicated problems. . . . America cannot calmly accept a situation where 40,000 lives are taken annually through accidents, many of which are obviously preventable."

The bureau will be set up July 1 and will have available to it 23 fellowships, 15 provided by the Automotive Safety Foundation and eight by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., General Motors Corporation Executive.

Rails Upheld in Plea To Give Up Losing Lines

Dartmouth Economist Says Public Insistence on Unprofitable Short-Haul Continuance Halts True Transportation Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 11—Viewing the future of all railroad passenger short-haul service as precarious at best, Martin L. Lindahl, Professor of Economics at Dartmouth College and member of the Transportation Committee of the New Hampshire Development Commission, today stated the preservation of New England railroads depends largely upon an open-minded attack on transportation problems seeking to benefit the many rather than permitting the few to stand in the way of changes that might speed rail recovery.

Professor Lindahl issued a sharp rebuke to efforts to maintain short-line, intercommunity service in the face of heavy losses which, he said, impair the carrier's capacity to render efficient service in fields where railroad operations are economically justified. The fact that revenues are insufficient to pay expenses, he said, is cogent evidence "that public convenience and necessity no longer demand continued operation of these short-haul lines."

Referring specifically to the current efforts of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to abandon 88 passenger stations on the Old Colony line into Boston, the Dartmouth professor declared that the line has been required to assume the burden of proving that the service is not of sufficient public importance to warrant its continuation.

Upholds Road's Contention

This the road has attempted to do by pointing to the unprofitableness of passenger operations. Here again, the railroad struck a snag in arguments that a bare need for service is the significant factor. But Professor Lindahl declared that this was not an acceptable view; that patrons should assume the burden of supporting the lines or permit the rails to give up this service in favor of more equitable transportation.

The Professor leaned strongly toward high-speed rail service coordinated with a flexible bus service for short-haul purposes, as an answer to New England's perplexing transportation problems.

Looking upon the New Haven's attempts to abandon passenger stations close to Boston as the climax to an all-New England movement to permit railroads to get rid of their "white elephants" as part of a general reorganization for recovery, Professor Lindahl predicted a more liberal attitude in the near future on the part of the public and the tribunals set up to deal with the abandonment of short-haul services on the rails.

Agrees Some Over-Expansion

"Some of the lines to be abandoned," said the Professor, "should never have been constructed. Others were economically justified when constructed, but have suffered a decrease in demands for their services. These decreases have been the result of the exhaustion of natural resources, migration of industries and populations, competition from motor carriers and diversion of traffic to other railroads."

New England's fight, he declared, is not to maintain obsolete lines in the face of discouraging losses, but to abandon these lines as fast as practicable in order to concentrate on the development and improvement of profitable transportation. He likened the struggles against abandonment to the battles to keep trolleys in operation even when these cars were occupied by only a few passengers daily.

He said the electric car, the railroad and the bus all have their specific places to fill in the transportation pattern, but that none should be allowed to lap over into a field which could be more equitably filled by

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

U.S. Held 'Selfish' In Aiding Plan To Free Philippines

With products of the Philippines forming a substantial part of Boston's overseas trade, the question of independence for the islands, with all that such a development means to commerce, is being widely discussed in shipping circles today.

Elliott B. Roberts, an engineer who has spent two years surveying in the Philippines, mostly in provincial areas in close contact with natives of all stations of life, was puzzled at questions about the "coming war." This was finally explained when it was learned there had been similar surveys made just prior to the World War. Stories, believed to be reliable, are told of members of the Philippine Legislature, he said, who seriously proposed deepening the Pasig River instead of increasing the Jones bridge underclearance to permit passage of taller ships; also to establish "bear farms" to allow local production of "Bear" brand canned milk.

Swayed by Oratory

Filipino people, he said, enjoy ritual and show and are susceptible to oratory. Mr. Roberts said he has seen audiences unmoved by a sober recital of sober facts, roused to high pitch by meaningless oratory. Many of the people believe Americans are inferior in intelligence because they commonly know but one language, whereas illiterate Filipinos have a smattering of two or three dialects, he said.

The nearly unanimous popular vote for independence was nothing more than the voice of rote, he said. School children by the millions have been taugh that they want independence. Illiterate citizens of practically all towns and barrios have been so instructed from the stump and rostrum. "The people who registered the vote for independence simply hadn't the intelligence to form opinions, and could do nothing but recite the call of the orators," Mr. Roberts said.

"Independence always has been a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Maine's Costs Up $2,034,602; Relief Reduction Stirs Hope

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 11—In eight months of the current fiscal year begun July 1, 1937, the net cost of operating the State Government has been $21,635,486, according to the Controller. Though this figure is $2,034,602 more than the net cost for the previous corresponding fiscal period, there are encouraging factors in the State's financial outlook.

The Department of Health and Welfare's expenditures in eight months show a curtailment of $270,726 with expenses this year coming to $2,563,686 against $2,834,412 in the last corresponding period.

Pauper Aid Down

Poor Department expenses are quick to react to general economic conditions. For pauper support Maine spent $681,603 in eight months of the current fiscal year against $748,823 last year and $765,490 two years ago. Compared to last year this is a gain of $67,220.

An even greater saving is shown by figures for emergency aid given only to towns and cities which demonstrate their inability to meet their poor department problems. In eight months of the last fiscal year this expense soared to $256,211 and was steadily increasing. Most of the relief went to financially embarrassed towns in the northern and eastern sections of the State. This year, in large part through the work of the Maine Municipal Finance Commission and the Aroostook Commission which took over the administration of emergency relief in that County, this expense has been cut $119,697 in eight months.

Indicator

Emergency aid only took $136,524 in that period, and the saving has been one of the largest departmental savings and, what is more pleasing, it has been effected in a department where costs have been steadily rising. Because of the type of relief this money represents, it may be deduced that improved economic conditions are in part responsible.

Furthermore, the worst part of the relief year is over. With spring comes a revival of jobs in the summer resorts where preparations for the tourist season are under way. Summer relief demands always are at a minimum as is shown by the curtailment of WPA projects during that season.

While careful administration of relief doubtless played an impor-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Walton Hubbard, C. S B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in the High School Auditorium, 1475 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, 8 p. m.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"Goldwyn Follies," with Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Kenny Baker, and others. Scollay: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30 6, 9:30. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns." Scollay: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Natural Wonders of the West," "Penguin Isles of the Antarctic," "Quintupland," featuring the Dionne Quints, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—

"Rhythm on the Range," with Bing Crosby and Bob Burns. Also "The Devil is Driving," featuring Richard Dix and Joan Perry. Tomorrow: "The Life of Emile Zola," featuring Paul Muni. Also "This Way Please." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Exeter—
Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce in "The Bad Man of Brimstone. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Mama Runs Wild," with Mary Boland and Ernest Truex. 2, 4:50, 7:50.

Brookline Village—
"You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Monastery," 4, 7:10, 10:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m. 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Boston—
"Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers, Louis Hayward and Anne Shirley. 12:23, 3:52, 7:21, 9:43. Stage: Buck & Bubbles with their Harlem Parade of 1936.

Tremont—
Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "Naughty Marietta." Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young and Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," starring Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 1:30, 4:05, 7:00, 9:55. Also "Maid's Night Out," with Allan Lane, Joan Fontaine and Hedda Hopper. 2:50, 5:45, 8:40.

Hub—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth" 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Strand—
Irene Dunne and Allan Jones in "Showboat." Also "There's Always Tomorrow," starring Robert Taylor.

Metropolitan—
Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Her Jungle Love." 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also: "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford.

State and Orpheum—
Joe E. Brown in "Wide Open Faces." Both theaters: 12, 3, 6, 9. Also "Everybody Sing," featuring Allan Jones, Judy Garland, Fanny Brice and others. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:10, 4:15, 7:15, 10:15.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:35, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," with Tony Martin and Alice Faye. 3:37, 6:39, 9:45. Also Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:10, 5:12, 8:14.

University—
"Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. 3:20, 6:30, 9:50. Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan and Edna May Oliver. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Twelfth program of organ music of Johann Sebastian Bach by E. Power Biggs. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Old South Club, Parish House—
Speakers and social period followed by dinner. 5.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mr. Paine will give a guidance lecture on Japanese Screens. 11 a. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—
Lawrence Fletcher will give an illustrated lecture on "The Life History and Migration of the Humming Bird." 12:30.

Museum of Fine Arts, Main Lecture Hall—
Dr. George Edgell will give an illustrated lecture on Raphael. 3.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tobin Holds Back Budget to Slash Off $500,000 More

Foes of Mayor's Measure Hope to Defeat It in the State Senate

School Officials Strongly Opposed

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Tobin's open letter to the General Court, telegraphed to Boston newspapers from Washington Saturday night, reveals the extent of concern of Mr. Tobin and his legislative agents as to chances of passage of the Mayor's funding bill as it is now written. Passage of the bill by the House of Representatives is expected perhaps by the end of this week. But the opposition is concentrating its strength in the Senate and it is here that this vital bill may be defeated.

The bill gives Mayor Tobin the broadest powers over Boston finances that any Mayor has had since the new charter was adopted in 1909. It gives him absolute veto power over the budgets of the School Committee, Police, and County. The Mayor is restricted only to the extent that he can cut no salaries in these departments. But with this bill he will have control of about three-fourths of the expenditures of the city whereas he now controls less than half.

Mayor Held Responsible

It is this decided lack of authority over city finances that has disturbed other Mayors beside Mr. Tobin. It is particularly distressing because despite the lack of authority vested in the Mayor, he is held responsible by the large bulk of voters for the tax rate and the financial stability of the city. This was perhaps Mayor Tobin's chief point in his telegram. He said:

"We are not dealing with a normal situation. Rather we are dealing with an abnormal situation. The powers now vested in the Mayor are not consistent with the extraordinary conditions under which we are functioning at the present time."

The bulk of the opposition to the bill is coming from two sources: first, the School Department, with its numerous trenchant organizations, headed by Committeeman Joseph C. White, a former State Senator, and second, Theodore N. Waddell, director of the division of accounts, the State bureau which acts as a contact agency on financial matters between cities and towns and the Commonwealth.

Opposition from the school system was anticipated by Mayor Tobin from the start. School organizations automatically resent any outside interference and despite the proviso in the bill which prohibits the Mayor from making any salary cuts, the various organizations still oppose giving Mr. Tobin any say in their affairs. They take this stand notwithstanding that for several years the Mayor has been a most popular member of the School Committee and would be the last person to ask the school system to do more than its share to help put the city back on its feet.

Mr. Waddell Objects

Just why Mr. Waddell has suddenly become aroused over the bill is a question that is confusing Mr Tobin's aides. When the bill was first introduced it is said that he expressed no opposition to Section 7, that part of the funding measure giving Mayor Tobin additional budgetary control. However, in the past few days Mr. Waddell has changed his position.

Recently when asked why he has taken a stand against the bill, and particularly against Section 7, Mr. Waddell stated: "I am not interested in the measure."

Advised that according to reliable reports he is actively lobbying against the measure, Mr. Waddell then said: "I am not doing a thing on this bill."

Mr. Waddell was then asked, in view of the unusual provisions of Section 7, whether he favored the bill. "No, I don't think it's a good thing," he replied.

But despite urgent pleas that he explain his reasons for opposing Section 7 in view of its portent for the entire city of Boston, Mr. Waddell refused to give any reason whatsoever why he opposes the measure, or to say whether or not he will publicly state his position in the future.

It is very probable that that part of the funding bill which authorizes the city to borrow $9,000,000 on a new bond issue in order to retire useless assets now carried on the books, will be passed and signed by the Governor. The controversy rages almost singly around Section 7.

Mayor Tobin and his legislative counsels have prepared new arguments to persuade the Legislature, particularly the Senate, that the bill as now written is of great value to Boston.

R. J. S., Jr.

Mayor in Surprise Move Plans Further Pruning of Appropriations

Paring Personnel Items Anticipated

Four hours before he was to send the annual Boston budget to City Council, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today he planned to slash the document $500,000 more and therefore would delay sending the budget until Wednesday.

The additional cuts will be equal to about 30 cents on the tax rate, but, even with these further economies, the Mayor said, the rate for 1938 will be close to $42 per $1000 assessed valuation—the largest in the city's history.

The revised budget will be submitted to a special meeting of the Council at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, the Mayor announced. With additional time to work on it, Mr. Tobin hopes to have it in such shape that supplementary budgets will not have to be submitted.

The additional $500,000 cuts were described by the Executive as "arbitrary cuts" and "cuts in anticipation of slack," but were not further explained. With this revision, the total city expenditures will be "under $40,000,000," he declared.

The Mayor's move was unlooked for by city councilors and city officials. When he left for Washington last Thursday night the Mayor said his work on the budget had been completed and that it would be submitted to the City Council today.

Move Against City

Over the week end while the Mayor was away, however, events moved against the City in the Legislature which may have caused the Mayor to have changed his budget plans. First, a move by Republicans in the House of Representatives to add $10,000,000 to the highway fund to be distributed to the cities and towns would substantially increase the State tax on Boston. Second, the Mayor's funding bill by which he would be given increased authority over the city's finances, which he considers essential to his economy program, was said to be in danger of defeat.

The Mayor did not say whether or not these events caused him certainly to withhold the budget for further reduction.

The Mayor did not further explain what cuts he intends to make, but it was believed in responsible quarters at City Hall that by anticipating "all possible slack" the Mayor intends to pare his items for personnel to a minimum.

Policy of Past

In the past it has been the policy of Mayors to appropriate funds in the budget for the total personnel on the payroll of the city at the first of the year. As vacancies occurred during the year, replacements were accordingly made.

By anticipating a slack in personnel, however, Mayor Tobin could appropriate only the amount of money needed for the actual personnel now on the payroll. Vacancies that will occur during the year would be anticipated, and no appropriations for replacement would be made, it was explained.

By this step the Mayor would be putting into effect a cast-iron no-hiring policy as he has promised several times. If vacancies occur during the year under this new budget plan there will be no appropriation for replacement, and vacant positions will go unfilled. Thus there will be no hiring, and anticipated saving and municipal costs would be realized.

New Rockland Plant Begins Its Work Of Processing of Kelp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Maine, April 11—Algin, a white powdery substance used in a number of manufacturing processes, began to be produced from kelp this week in the new plant of the Algin Corporation of America, erected on the site of the abandoned Point lime kiln plant. A ship load of 100 tons of kelp from Clark's Harbor, Nova Scotia, is being used in "warming up" the machinery. Potash and iodine will be by-products as the plant goes into full operation.

Victor LaGlonic, general manager of the company, said that it will be several weeks before the regular production schedule is attained. When it is, about 25 tons of kelp will be used each day.

The kelp will be harvested by special boats operating on the Maine and Nova Scotia coasts, on both of which it is plentiful in shallow water near ledges and rocky bottom. The Maine kelp will be brought directly to the Rockland plant, but the Nova Scotia seaweed will be given preliminary treatment at a storage warehouse which has been built at Clark's harbor, before it is shipped to Rockland.

The process used in the new plant is a secret one, perfected by Mr. LaGlonic, who has had much experience along this line both in the United States and France.

There are only two other kelp processing plants in the United States. One is already in operation at Rockland, and is owned by the W. H. & L. D. Betz Company of Philadelphia, which uses the chemicals produced in it in a water treating service for industrial plants, steamships and railroads. The other is located in California.

Leisure Time Conference Opens

How to make the most out of the growing leisure time resulting from technological changes in industrial conditions is the subject of a three-day conference of WPA recreation supervisors which opened today in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The opening day's discussion covered the philosophy of the leisure time field, adult recreation and nature. Speakers were Howard L. White, recreation specialist from Washington, W. Duncan Russell, director of Boston WPA Adult Recreation Projects, and Dr. William G. Vinal, director of the Nature Guide School of the Massachusetts State College.

Flute Players' Season Ends

The Arts in Boston

"Cadenzas," a movement in a work for four stringed instruments and piano, by Roy Harris, furnished an attention-catching 10 minutes for listeners attending the last session of the Boston Flute Players' Club at the Hotel Vendome yesterday afternoon. To get novel fancy into the structure of a piece of chamber music is beyond doubt a happy stroke of fortune, and perhaps even a mark of genius; and Mr. Harris succeeds in doing it, whatever the significance.

A cadenza, usually a momentary diversion, sleight of hand display, comes to a good deal more in the second of the three sections of the quintet in question. For the composer, instead of bringing in his cadenzas casually and by the way, makes them the whole subject of consideration. In a downright manner, he organizes them, and he treats them as the fundamental material of his architecture. In fine, he sets up a rather unexampled form. He builds, safe to say, something original.

Simple enough to explain, he gives violin, viola, violoncello and piano, each in turn, an extended and carefully developed episode in cadenza style. The four solo tricks are separated by passages in full harmony for all the instruments, and the effect manages to sound perfectly regular and according to book. Nevertheless, the device, the invention, the fabrication, or whatever anyone likes to call it, proves captivating, and without dispute adds to Mr. Harris's note as artist and man of ideas.

The piece had for interpreters the men of the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudsen, Cauhapé and Chardon) and Johana Harris, pianist. With it on the program stood "Kleines Konzert," for clarinet, viola and piano, by Alfred Uhl, presented by Mr. Polatschek, Mr. Cauhapé and Esther Asher, pianist; interesting because the viola is treated like a tenor instrument, rather than like a treble one of low range.

A singer assisting the Club was Isabel French, soprano, who seemed to find always the right quality of tone to match the instruments, whether woodwind or strings. She presented a Bach aria in which she exchanged ideas with Mr. Laurent, the flutist; a Mozart aria in which she blended notions with the clarinetist; and she took part in a Chausson piece wherein she led conversation with the String Quartet players and Robert Hughes, pianist.

W. P. T.

Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Katherine Deane

In "Eye on the Sparrow," New Comedy Which Opens at the Plymouth Saturday Evening

'Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Drawings by Thomas Rowlandson. Through May 15. Also Egyptian objects.

Germanic Museum—Modern German Sculpture. Through April 29.

Federal Art Gallery—Index of American Design exhibition. Through April 23.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1 to 4; music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Charles D. Childs Gallery—Sketches by Alice Thevin.

Castano Galleries—Myles Standish Galleries showing works of Ruth Linnell Berry at Castano's. Through April 16.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5; except Sundays and legal holidays. Comparative survey of Museum Development in prints and photographs. Through April 30.

Doll & Richards—Exhibition of "Arrangements" by Harold F. Lindergreen. Through April 23.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of oil paintings by Delphine Dunn. Through April 15.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Natural Science Exhibits. Dolls. New exhibit of four extinct birds. Special exhibit of Mexico showing arts, crafts and costumes. Through April.

Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth Street)—Young New England exhibition Through April 16.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of sculpture by Chana Orloff. April 12-May 7.

Women's City Club—Members' annual exhibition of paintings, sculpture and stained glass. Through April.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition by Jose Clemente Orozco. Also water colors by Carroll Coletti and Marion Cannon. Through April 16.

New Gallery—Exhibition by William E. Bryant. Through April 22.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of portraits and sketches of dogs and children by Catherine P. Richardson. Through April 16.

Boston Athenaeum—Historical survey of the Art of Reproducing Paintings in Color.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Exhibition of water colors, lithographs, and drawings. 26 The Fenway. Through April 15.

Goodman-Walker—Exhibition of drawings and paintings by Donald Carlisle Greason. Through April 23.

Boston City Club—Cartoons by Gordon Smith. Through April 22.

Boston Public Library—Prints lent by Mrs. Charles Whitmore. Through April 23.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Frank Vining Smith. Also water colors by T. Mitchell Hastings. Through April.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Maine Costs Up $2,034,602 For The Fiscal Year

(Continued from Page 9)

tant part in the curtailment of expenses, it is equally true that without WPA projects Maine's relief costs would have been burdensome. A recent survey of WPA relief by the Maine Municipal Association revealed town and city officials in a majority of cases agreed that without the WPA they would have been unable to meet the relief demands made upon them. They would have been forced to look to the State for the difference.

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Yankee Advice

Justice George A. Emery of the Maine Superior Court is known in the State's legal circles as a sound jurist endowed with true Yankee shrewdness. Accordingly, more people than the class of 25 applying for United States citizenship in Superior Court, Auburn, this week, gave heed to some advice he handed down from the bench.

"Beware of the parlor pinks," cautioned Justice Emery, referring, he said, to that class of persons who enjoy the advantages of the greatest republic in the world but devote their time to attempting to undermine its Government. "Let them know you hold them in utmost contempt," he said. To the new citizens Justice Emery commended: Their public libraries for books to improve their citizenship; the newspapers for information of world affairs rather than the latest scandal, and their churches for strength to become better citizens.

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Port of Portland

Of economic importance to the people of Maine and more particularly the City of Portland is the fate of a drive to rehabilitate the Port of Portland that it may be returned to its former position of leadership in world maritime commerce. The matter has been called to the attention of the United States Maritime Commission, and Portland officials have given the project their backing, pointing out the advantage a revival of the port would bring to the city.

Proponents of the plan urge that a shipyard where Government boats could be built or repaired should be included in the rehabilitation of the port. Portland's location as the nearest American port to Europe is advanced as a chief reason why its rehabilitation would be desirable particularly in the event of European warfare involving this country. A labor supply admirably suited to the project, adequate railroad connections, and indications the port would be more extensively used in commerce are given as added reasons for the project.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

applicants were "frozen" on the competitive lists.

While he did not name the Governors who succeeded Mr. Fuller, he asked that the inquiry include non-competitive examinations under every administration from 1916 to the present. This would also include, therefore, former Govs. Frank G. Allen (R), Joseph B. Ely (D), James M. Curley (D) and himself.

"A true inquiry would disclose that I have made no appointments through non-competitive examinations," he declared. In contrast with this unblemished record, he offered the following figures giving non-competitive examinations under four G. O. P. Chief Executives, in which listing Calvin Coolidge appears to have made the largest number of such appointments:

Governor McCall: 57 in 1916; 93 in 1917; 252 in 1918;.

Governor Coolidge: 1834 in 1919; 636 in 1920.

Governor Cox: 477 in 1921; 347 in 1922; 555 in 1923; 568 in 1924.

Governor Fuller: 417 in 1925; 429 in 1926;*350 in 1927; 395 in 1928.

Frankfurter In Radio Talks

Felix Frankfurter, philosopher of the new liberalism of the United States Supreme Court and legal power behind the scenes of the New Deal, will stand forth in his own right as lecturer and teacher of law and pass judgment on the Court and the times, in a series of broadcast addresses commencing in Cambridge tonight and continuing for two subsequent Mondays.

So that these lectures may reach a wide audience, arrangements have been made for broadcasting them direct from Harvard University's New Lecture Hall, over Station W1XAL of the World Wide Broadcasting Company, on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles. The address will commence at 8 p. m.

The talks will cover the fundamental subjects of property and society, civil liberties, and the individual and the federal system, under the main title of "The Court and Mr. Justice Holmes," and is intended to throw additional enlightenment on the philosophies which have been responsible for the New Deal.

Electric Kitchen Is Dramatized

The last word in a modern electric kitchen, containing everything from a dishwasher to a gadget that disposes of garbage, went on display—by way of a dramatic sketch—before 400 members and guests of the Advertising Club of Boston during its weekly luncheon meeting at the Hotel Statler today. The luncheon was held today, one day ahead of schedule, as previous engagements were made for the hotel ballroom for tomorrow, the regular day the Advertising Club meets.

Using modernization of the kitchen as the basic theme, this unique display presented dramatically with automatically controlled speech and action, precisely timed, both the "old" and the "new" in kitchen design and arrangement.

In opening this carefully prepared nine-minute presentation, the modern gleaming electric kitchen appears, and following a fanfare salute, an announcer's voice introduces the kitchen of yesterday. Then, the scene shows the old ice box, old cook stove, and kitchen sink in a dreary setting. With the appearance of the modern kitchen which replaces the old appliance with clean, odorless, economical and convenient power, it not only refrigerates, but it cooks, washes dishes, tells the time, and has indirect lighting.

Stormy Council Session Forecast

Whether or not it is open to the public, as Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly has demanded it should be, Wednesday's Executive Council meeting may have its stormy aspects, now that both of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's latest appointments are under fire from various sources.

Today, the Governor received a communication from representatives of eight public health organizations opposing the naming of Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh of Milton as State Commissioner of Public Health. Signers of the letter included several persons who had previously petitioned Governor Hurley to reappoint the incumbent, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick.

The petitioners base their opposition to Dr. Jakmauh on the contention that he is not qualified for the post as defined in the General Laws of the Commonwealth. Furthermore, they say, his experience is not such as to qualify him as a health officer in a city of 500,000 population under the recommendations recently set forth by a committee of the Conference of Mayors.

"We urge that a properly qualified candidate should be nominated," the letter states. "We believe that appointment of the best qualified candidate that can be found to the position of Commissioner of Public Health of Massachusetts is one of the most vitally important duties of the Governor and Council."

Further opposition to the Governor's appointments came from Lieutenant Governor Kelly himself, and concerned the naming of F. J. Harrington as State Insurance Commissioner. Mr. Kelly, in a letter which "respectfully demanded" a public hearing on the matter, declares that "Mr. Harrington is in favor of higher compulsory automobile rates."

Mr. Kelly wants the Governor to give automobile owners a five-day notice to enable them to attend the hearing.

Load of 70 Tons Of Firecrackers Arrives in Port

Port of Boston Business

Spring and summer are only a week apart if the imports at the Port of Boston can be taken with any criterion. At least, longshoremen feel that way about it because last week they were unloading seed potatoes shipped from Prince Edward Island, peat moss, fertilizers, and items for spring.

This week they are unloading firecrackers in large quantities from China, and of course summer is the season for "lady crackers" and "salutes."

Commerce at this port last week included the arrival of nearly 2000 bales of firecrackers from Keelung, a part of Hong Kong, according to figures released by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs. The shipment alone weighed 70 tons and is being distributed among wholesale dealers for June 17 and July 4 distribution to the retailers.

Among the exports of the week was a shipment of 30 gallons of maple syrup for Paris. Apparently Vermont's No. 1 product sets a style for stylemakers. But it helps the volume of commerce of the port of Boston by just a month.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Apr. 9, 1938	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$1,866,419	$3,765,418
Imports for Warehouse	190,403	1,175,482
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	227,920	1,152,212
Duties collected	306,030	981,094
Wool Imports (pounds)	123,676	3,481,754

	Fiscal Year July 1 to Apr. 9	Year Ago
Wool Imports (pounds)	18,641,755	121,727,981
Duties collected	$16,498,277	$35,278,908

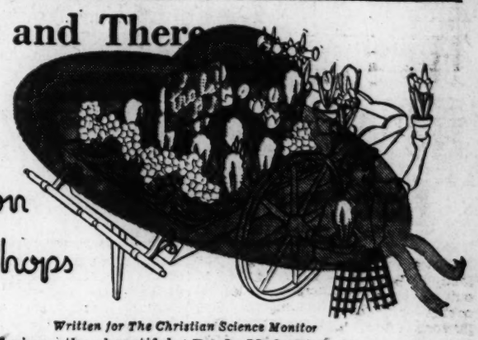
Parkman States Position of City

The City of Boston will not yield its right to cross- examine officials of Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates in the coming gas rate hearings, in which the city is opposing a proposed rate increase, Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel, announced today.

Eastern Gas is the holding company for Boston Consolidated Gas, and the city recently wrested from the Public Utilities Commission a ruling that the holding company should be a party to the rate proceedings.

The next step was that Robert H. Holt, counsel for the utility, said he would place on the record all necessary data regarding the holding company, and proposed that the city waive its right to cross-examine. Mr. Parkman refused.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spring, Spring, the beautiful spring . . . may be something poets sing about, but it's also something that housewives the world over actually do something about. They start housecleaning. (Somewhere we once read that a well-run house never requires the regulation spring cleaning, but we won't go into that, because try though we have, our house never seemed to be accommodating enough to reach that perfect stage!) Which means that, in order to do it all up properly, you've got to get in and dig! So your hands are going to be used more in the process of dusting and sweeping and cleaning; to say nothing of polishing furniture and floors, cleaning all the silverware you usually keep hidden away, etc. And if you thought you could really keep them from getting all grimy and what not, you really would, wouldn't you?

Well, you really can . . . by acquiring a pair of Kreme Skin gloves. Outwardly they look just about like any glove, although for reasons which become more obvious as you work around and find you need more freedom, they aren't quite as neat fitting. Therefore they come in three sizes . . . small, medium, and large. Your hand will surely come in under one of those headings. But to get back to the gloves themselves, they're made of lambskin which is impregnated with a special cream which gives them a surprsing pliancy and softness. They're comfortable, too. And while you're protecting your hands against dirt, scratches, and various kinds of hand abuse, all this cream-treated leather is sort of massaging the skin. Your new manicure is practically wrapped in cellophane. However, you'll find they're useful outdoors . . . while gardening, for instance. And they're also grand to wear while you're driving the car, because they don't skid all over the wheel as your pet suedes do. And at the same time you're saving wear and tear on your good gloves. So all in all, that really adds up to three or four pairs that you could very easily use in various parts of your daily routine. But they're only a dollar a pair. At Jordan's, T. D. Whitney's R. H. Stearns', The Original Thread And Needle Shop, Filene's and Miss Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop (which is at 145 Tremont Street.)

Ready-Made Ties for Little Horace

Just in case you have a young Horace racing around your household mornings with a tie in one hand and a "please tie my tie" look on his face . . . may we suggest that you take a look at those boys' ties at Jordan Marsh's that are already tied. They'll save you a lot of bother, for despite the fact that you think it's time Horace tied his own tie, you know right well how they look when he has finished with them! There's some kind of tricky hook arrangement that lets him get in and out of the tie . . . but an arrangement he can take care of himself, we assure you. And they're all very mannish, what with their stripes and figures, and various colors. Fifty cents will relieve you of some of the early morning "chaos" around the house.

♪ ♪ ♪

Garden Scents Combined in One

Just show me the woman who doesn't love the moment when she opens the door of a florist's shop, and gets that first breath of every flower in the shop combined! With this idea in mind, Helena Rubinstein has blossomed forth with three versions of Flower Shop Bouquet Cologne. An American Garden Bouquet; as refreshing as a moment spent in Williamsburg's gardens, an English Garden Bouquet, clean and spicy, and the French Garden Bouquet . . . a rich sophisticated scent in the mood of Versailles formal gardens. Best of all though, the price is but $1 . . . so you can literally afford to slather it on in quantity. In tall, wasp-waisted flacons (all the better to grab on to, and really hold) at all Rubinstein counters around town. Or you can pick up a bottle at her 77 Newbury Street Salon, the next time you're having your hair done there.

☂ ☂ ☂

It's a Smart Bag; Don't Overlook It

Don't Say De Didn't Tell You: That one of the smartest looking bags in town is at Thayer McNeil's. In faille . . . with an unusually good-looking Trinity frame (which means something in the bag world, we've found out!) and a long faille handle; just in case you want to carry a bag somewhere besides right under your arm. A bit over $10. And Nisley (145 Tremont) has a black kid open toe pump with much lattice-work effect that'll hold its head up anywhere. Less than $5, too. Initials on your short socks at Jordan's. And that when the voluminous width of their skirts will stand for it, the girls around town are dancing with one end of the skirt picked up and carried in their hand!

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Column

Brookline Holds $23.50 Tax Rate

The Board of Assessors of Brookline announced today that the real estate tax rate for 1938 had been declared at $23.50 per $1,000 of assessed valuation, the same as last year.

Short-Wave Programs

For Tuesday, April 12

Paris—8:30 a. m.—"S. S. Tenacity," comedy. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"New England Towns with Old English Names." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University. W1XAL, 25.4m., 11.79meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"The Youth Movement in Germany (English). DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature"; recordings; garden talk. W1XAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Tuesday Symphonies: "Artisanship under Fascism," talk. 2RO, 31.m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m., 11.90meg.

Prague—8 p. m. Variety program; English talk. OLR, 31.4m., 9.55meg.

London—7:20 p. m.—"The Gang Smasher" 2; drama; Grosvenor House Dance Band. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

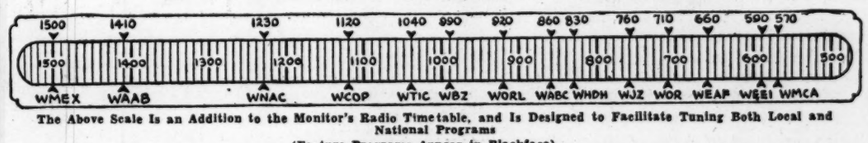
Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Musical Trio. YC5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

London—9:20 p. m.—"America Speaks"; "The Position of the Negro," Elmer Carter. GSD, 25.8m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Berlin—10:15 p. m.—"Bulgarian Artists will play Bulgarian Music." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.

London—10:50 p. m.—"Detectives in Fiction—Sherlock Holmes and the Adventure of the Silver Blaze." GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Revue
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	Jack Armstrong	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Lord Milford	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	Recordings
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Recordings
6:15 Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; music	"Let's Celebrate"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey	Network speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Al Jahn's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin, or.	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Sandor's Gypsies
7:45	Popular music	Sport commentator		Harper's Varieties
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Burns and Allen; Jan	Dance Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Husing; music	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Garber's Orchestra	John P. Miller	Lynn Carroll, songs
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks; symphony orchestra	Ray Gram Swing; Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"A Few Words, Please" Message to Motorists
8:45				
9:00 Theater: Miriam Hopkins; Lloyd	Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	Ruby and His Music; Johnson Family	Vin Vincent's Orchestra Piano and organ duet
9:15 Nolan, in "Mary		"Looking Ahead"	"What Time Is It?";	
9:30 Burns, Fugitive"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Music for Moderns"	drama	Amateur Hour
9:45	Eugene Ormandy, cond.			
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Hour Glass"	National Forum	Mass. Congressmen on	Pageant of Melody;	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Song Shop"	National Forum	Reorganization	Henry Weber's Orches-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	tra; soloist	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Pancho's Orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano; organ
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Fashions; beauty
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 To be announced	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	Organ duo
11:15 Thomas Sawyer	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Highlights, Halftones	"Dusty Rider"
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; features. Noon-	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "The Goldbergs"	day Revue; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	N. E. Conservatory	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	N. E. Conservatory	Harmony team
1:45 Valiant Lady; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Music for the School	Dean Dickson, songs
2:00 "Ma Perkins"	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"; music	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	NBC Music Guild	Household talk	Sport reports	Don Venice's String Ensemble
2:45 the Air	NBC Music Guild	"School for Wives"	"Stage Door Memories"	
3:00 News Service	Housing speakers	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Program for Blind
3:15 Dance music	Housing speakers	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater
3:30 Voters' program	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45 Johnson Choir	U. S. Marine Band	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or.	Stocks; feature	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15 Rhythm Romance	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties
4:30 To be announced	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 "Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Variety Sports review
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport matinee	Variety Sports review
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	King's Jesters' Orch.	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	"Dance Revue"	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Comment; vocalist	Musical Rendezvous	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Deep River Trio	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert orchestra	'Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Dorothy Thompson	Commentator	Dramatized news	Vocalists
7:45 "Second Husband"	Ruth Lyon, soprano	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Ports of Romance"
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Madriguera's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	Madriguera's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Success stories
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"It May Have Happened"; sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 Raye; orchestra		Wayne King's Orchestra	Larry Funk's Orchestra	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Melody Land"	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	"Johnson Family"; sk.	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Jimmy Valentine";	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Musical Cartoons"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	dramatic sketch	pany	"Musical Cartoons"	Variety Hour
10:00 Essays in Music	"Uncle Sam's Postal	California Concert	Jack Fischer's Orch.	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15 Essay in Music	Service"; relays of	California Concert	Charioteers; quartet	Gypsy Orchestra
10:30 Comment	air and railway serv-	"Hollywood Gosip"	"The Witch's Tale";	Gypsy Orchestra
10:45 Four Club Men	ices; sketch	Talk, Dale Carnegie	dramatic sketch	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Ruby Newman Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Buddy Rogers' Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Ruby Newman Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, April 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

1-Year Trial Offer GAS for Home Heating!

PROVE TO YOURSELF—GAS HEATING IS NOT EXPENSIVE

Now you can enjoy gas house heating on a *trial basis.*

No expensive equipment to buy—you *rent* the equipment through next heating season, paying only a modest initial sum and very small monthly rentals. Then you decide whether or not you wish to purchase.

We will install your gas burner now, but you need make no rental payments until fall.

Next spring, if you decide to buy, these rentals will be credited toward purchase of your gas equipment on our easy 3-year budget plan. Should you decide not to keep it, we will remove gas equipment without charge.

Thousands of home owners throughout Greater Boston are already enjoying gas house heating. Let us give you the names of your neighbors who heat with gas.

This is your chance to enjoy the comforts of gas heat on our special Trial Plan. Don't miss it. Reach for your telephone now and call

HUBbard 7600 — Extension 217

GOOD-BYE — *Greasy Trash and Dusty Bin* — Out go shovels, scrub brushes, ash cans of furnace-tending days. This clean, compact Gas Conversion Burner modernizes your present heater, reclaims your cellar for household tasks or family recreation.

DA-NITE THERMOSTAT FREE with 1-year trial offer

In place of ordinary, plain type, this attractive Da-Nite thermostat will be given. It can be regulated to step up heat automatically in the morning after you've reduced it for the night. Saves fuel — does away with early morning rising. Another good reason to get in on this special trial offer.

6 MAJOR SAVINGS OF HOUSE HEATING WITH GAS—

1 You benefit from minimum depreciation of your heating equipment.

2 You have no expensive repairs (no complicated moving parts).

3 You have no expense for power.

4 You pay no servicing fees.

5 Fewer cleaning bills.

6 No work, no worry, more time for pleasure.

COOKING · REFRIGERATION · Gas · WATER HEATING · HOUSE HEATING · IS YOUR QUICK, CLEAN ECONOMICAL SERVANT

ACT PROMPTLY. GET DETAILS OF THIS ONE-YEAR TRIAL OFFER

Visit your local Gas Company office today. Or drop us a postcard—or call HUBbard 7600, Extension 217. Here's the bargain of a lifetime in home heating. Don't forget this special offer is yours for a short time only.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

100 Arlington Street — HUBbard 7600, Extension 217

PROFILE BRAND

Canned Goods

DICKERMAN & COMPANY

Wholesale Grocers

Tel. 900 — 14 Bridge Street

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Stoker 'Wears a Necktie' In Oil-Burner Engine Room

Glimpses Behind the Scenes on Steamships
Third of Six Articles

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stewards hurried through the lobby of B deck on their way in and out of long corridors that led to cabins of the passengers. The purser's office, in the center, was open, and a few passengers leaned over the "counter" chatting with those inside. Others strolled in and out of the lobby as they promenaded in the warmth of the ship's interior. A small group stood by the "lift" as the elevator of ocean liners is frequently called.

The steamer—a large British passenger carrier—was out of Boston on a mid-winter crossing of the North Atlantic. Novelty of the voyage was wearing off and the passengers were getting the "feel" of the monotony that accompanies familiarity with routine. They were beginning to ferret out things to do to occupy their attention.

It was at this point of the voyage—a gratifying commentary on the thoroughness with which the ship's personnel follow the comfort and contentedness of the passengers—that a steward crossed the lobby and pinned a small white paper on the ship's bulletin board.

Passengers gathered in little groups around the board, read the announcement, talked it over with fellow travelers. Soon there was little else discussed, so great was the interest shown in the "news"—a trip to the engine room for the morrow.

Far From Ordinary Paths

Here was something distinctly different. It changed listlessness to anticipation. It quickly built up enthusiasm that spread throughout the entire passenger accommodations. Sedate business men became as anxious to see what made the boat go as a child who takes his toy apart for the same reason. Women, too, chatted about the thrill of passing through forbidden doors, into strange places.

At the specified hour, passengers desiring to make the "tour" gathered at the "meeting" place. An officer of the ship with gold stripes on his sleeves appeared and the "tour" got under way. Through long corridors and down narrow companionways, filed the cavalcade, passing through steel bulkheads where a high step simultaneously with a lowering of the head, was necessary. Lower and lower they went, down past the crew's quarters to a steel door leading into the engine room.

As the heavy door slowly swung open, a rush of heat and an odor of oil fanned the faces of the visitors. There, the full width of the ship, was the power plant—a labyrinth of huge pipes, wheels, gauges, cylinder heads, clock-like indicators, miles of brass hand railings with iron gratings for floors. The passengers gazed at the great engines. Narrow and steep iron stairs led to lower levels of gratings, through which could be seen men far below, going about their duties, quietly and systematically as clockwork.

"Clean as a Whistle"

Through the hour's long walk and climb in which the passengers stopped frequently to have interesting gadgets pointed out and explained, not a speck of dirt or dust could be seen. Men in spotless dungarees, as presentable as any man in the deck crew, stood by the bell signals from the navigating bridge, watched various gauges, wiped a drop of oil off queer-shaped metal fixtures, tilted oilcans over essential places.

The women folk marveled at the "housecleaning" ability of "mere man," but admitted they could do no better as good-natured chaffing went on. For on ocean voyages new friendships are formed rapidly—sometimes kept up for many years.

The men discussed the mechanics of steam power, the why and wherefore of the various appliances. They recalled hearing of "the black gang" that earned its name because of coal dirt and dust hiding identities of those who worked below decks aboard steamers. Someone innocently asked where they were, with the apparent idea of not missing any "sights" on this tour. For all the men they had seen in this engine room were scrupulously neat.

The "tour conductor" summoned the chief engineer to answer. "The black gang," he said, "is a thing of the past on modern steamers. They are rapidly bowing to modern progress, for oil is displacing coal for fuel on most passenger ships, even as steam supplanted sail and, in turn, motorships are slowly but surely pushing steamers into the background.

"Only a few years ago the use of coal for firing the boilers aboard steamships became so near to 100 per cent that a ship without its black gang was virtually an unknown quantity in the merchant marine. These toilers worked "four on and eight off"—the seafarers' way of saying that they were on duty four hours at a stretch and were then allowed eight hours off duty, alternating that way right through the 24 hours of the day.

"In the black gang were engineers, assistants, firemen, stokers, oilers, wipers, coal passers and trimmers, each with their own characteristic shade of 'color' dependent upon the density of the clouds of coal dust in which they were of necessity obliged to work.'

All Changed Today

"But that is all changed today. This ship, for instance, has no black gang. Although built to burn coal, it is equipped with oil-burning apparatus. The stoker has literally 'put on a necktie.' Men who once toiled in thick, black coal dust, wheeling loads of bituminous from bunkers to furnaces are now 'dudes' by comparison. They are in the 'white-collar class' with no laborious work as in the days of old. They dropped shovels to pick up oilcans; put away iron wheelbarrows for wads of cotton waste with which to wipe off all trace of surplus oil on the machinery, feed pipes, oil pumps, and 'sprayers.'

"Pay is better, too, in these modern days, and unions have negotiated with ship owners about hours. Every man—and boy, too—aboard British steamers belongs to the British Seamen's Union, yet discipline is rigid aboard their ships; safety is their first thought. Grievances—fancied or real—are taken up in the regular channel for such things, when the boat reaches her home port."

The tour was over. The bugle was sounding the luncheon call. The passengers went to their places in the dining saloon. And somehow, there was a closer bond—a better understanding—during the remainder of the voyage, between them and the men who follow the sea.

Rail

(Continued from Page 9)

another form of transportation. By compelling railroads to keep their short-haul passenger service in operation, he said, tribunals are halting the development of more convenient and more flexible transportation services over the highways.

Millions Lost in Year

Throughout the United States, the Professor continued, the I. C. C. has recorded the abandonment of 17,417 miles of railroad of which about 10,000 miles has been abandoned in the last five years. That is because the total revenues from passenger service on Class I Railroads, he said, fell short of operating costs by $121,762,225 in one year alone, 1936. In other words, $1 of revenue from passenger service, failed by 19 cents to pay operating costs.

Thus, the Professor insisted, the trends inevitably call for continued abandonment on a national scale.

"In view of the present financial status of the railway industry," the economist concluded, "it is to be expected that regulatory commissions will be more liberal than they have been in the past in granting applications for the total or partial abandonment of service. It is probable that a substantial amount of railroad property has outlived its usefulness. Estimates varying from 7,900 to 73,000 miles of unnecessary or obsolescent road were made in 1933.

"A more liberal policy as regards abandonments is quite consistent with attempts to effect reductions in operating expenses, the elimination of wasteful competition, the coordination of transport facilities, and revision of capital structures.

"Some hardship will be experienced by particular communities and shippers. However, it is likely that their needs can be met adequately and economically by the utilization of alternative facilities.

Report Urges Civil Service For Public Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

the majority of state positions now outside the Civil Service System be included within it."

The Commission estimated that 35 per cent of the State employees are under civil service and that proposed legislation will draw in at least 50 per cent of the State employees now outside the service.

But the Commission made no estimate of the number of persons in municipal and county positions now outside civil service.

Many Now Outside System

The Massachusetts Civic League has estimated that of the 100,000 State, municipal and county employees, between 45,000 and 50,000 are under Civil Service, while 25,000 additional are teachers with their own retirement systems. Thus, the League estimated, 25,000 employees are now outside the Civil Service System.

Under the commission program for reorganization of the State Department of Civil Service, the present Chief Examiner would become the Director of Civil Service, which would be a civil service-protected position. Thus James E. O'Neil, the Chief Examiner, would be blanketed into the position in which he would have complete executive control of the Department.

The present three-member Civil Service Commission, of which Thomas H. Green is chairman and at present chief executive officer of the Department, would be eliminated from administrative work.

"This has been achieved," the Special Commission stated, "by definitely limiting the authority of the board to such matters as adopting rules and regulations; determining the general and administrative policies; making investigations either on written petition of a citizen or on its own motion concerning any matter touching the enforcement or effect of the Civil Service Law," and the like.

In Line With Regular Practice

"The act of taking a multi-membered board out of purely administrative matters is in accord with accepted principles of organization and paves the way for giving full responsibility and authority for carrying out the administrative details to the executive officer."

The effect of the Commission's proposal would be to remove administration of the Department farther from political interference, a goal sought by the Massachusetts Civic League which has sponsored a bill to establish a similar director chosen through a complicated examination system. At present, and in the future, the Civil Service Commission would be appointed by the Governor, but the Director would be selected by the Commission after a competitive examination. The League's plan called for an indefinite term for the Director, who could be removed only by the Commission after a hearing. The Commission plan calls for actual civil service status.

The non-competitive examination system of blanketing in provisional or temporary workers would be eliminated by the Special Commission. Non-competitive examinations were used frequently in the James M. Curley Administration and according to Democratic charges by the three most recent Republican Governors.

Open to Great Abuse

The non-competitive device "is open to extreme abuse," the Commission stated. "An unrestricted power of this type may prove to be the means for breaking down the competitive principle throughout the service."

The Commission recommended severe restrictions upon provisional and temporary appointments, of which considerable use has been made in the past. Part of the present criticism of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission alleged violation of civil service laws evolves around the use of provisional and temporary appointments.

The Commission proposed that provisional appointments be for a period of 90 days, with no authority for renewal. At present renewals are practically unlimited. Under the Commission plan the establishment of an eligible list from which to fill the position involved in a provisional appointment would be required within the 90-day period.

In regard to temporary appointments, the Commission pointed out they can be renewed indefinitely. Therefore, the study group proposed such appointments be limited to 90-days with only one 90-day extension to be allowed in any one 12-month period.

One Failure Criticized

The failure of officials to use the probationary system in regard to Civil Service appointments was sharply criticized by the Commission which pointed out that "modern personnel administration regards the probationary period as an integral part of the selection process."

Although the present law provides that Civil Service appointees serve a six-months probationary period before their appointment becomes permanent, the Commission said "at present there can be no doubt that the probationary period is practically a dead letter in the Massachusetts service. Virtually no use is made of it, although officials seem to agree that something should be done about the active use of this period as an integral part of the formal examination procedure."

The Commission recommended that 10 days before the six-month period is up the appointing official be required to make a written report on the appointee's work. If it is not satisfactory, the appointee will be discharged, under the Commission plan.

Fair's Federal Building

The three aisles of the Colonnade of States which will pierce the Federal Building at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition symbolize the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the government.

Loyalists Will Win in Spain, Author Visiting Boston Says

Ramon J. Sender
Depicts Realism of Spanish War

For Ramon J. Sender, as for many Loyalists recently out of Spain, there is no doubt the Spanish Government will triumph in the end. It may be months, it may be a year, but the Government will win the war, he is convinced.

Speaking with the detachment of the author, the firmness of the soldier, and yet the warmth of the socially-minded, Señor Sender, in Boston for the past few days, in interview sketched, through an interpreter, present-day conditions in his country.

Asked if the masses, peasants for example, are deeply interested in Spain's war of ideologies, Señor Sender replied that "'interested' is not the word. For the great masses the war is a passion which dominates their whole being. If there is anybody merely 'interested' in the war it is because he is but an enemy."

Colonial System

Whether the seeming order achieved in Gen. Francisco Franco's conquered territory is merely a matter of temporary submission is a question, of course, Senor Sender remarked. But the only possibility of economic order in any territory won by General Franco is a colonial system, he said. Socially and economically, however, Spain is considered unable to assimilate the Fascist system: General Franco has had to shoot many of the heads of the Fascist Party. Capitalism for one thing, never has become highly advanced in Spain.

Although the Spanish people are too much occupied with the war to read, and pamphlets alone are widely popular, yet from all classes there has surged up a great creative impulse, Señor Sender said. Militiamen write ballads in the trenches—a book of them already has been published. Yet this creative impulse has not been characteristic of the Fascists. While there are two men of talent on the Fascist side it is most unlikely that they will create anything of worth because, said Señor Sender "the sublime—which is necessary—is found only on the Loyalist side. . . . In a generation of Fascist control the artistic and spiritual decadence of the Spanish people would be complete. One sees that decadence in Italy and Germany today."

Only recently a reactionary Spanish Marquis echoed the distaste of the Conservatives and Fascists for popular education. Although a professor himself he said: "All the ills of Spain today can be traced to the fact that children were taught to read and write." Teachers have been shot in all the villages by General Franco's men. A poster is cited which depicts a teacher whose hands are bound behind his back, two little children stand beside him, the legend, His Last Lesson.

Trend of Literature

Señor Sender was asked if he thought Spanish literature of the future would reflect the political and military life of the present. He explained that the Spanish novelist had a completely different treatment of his creations: whereas the Frenchman kneels before his characters, and the Englishman speaks as man to man with his, the Spaniard takes "the attitude of God and looks down" on his, as instanced in that "superb myth" Don Quixote.

Undoubtedly the idealistic trend in Spanish character and art will continue, he forecast. But in future the trend will probably be away from "metaphysical idealism" such as the famed work of St. Teresa, who always put her abstact concepts in concrete forms.

In his recent "Counter-Attack in Spain" Señor Sender has played down reality, he said. "Reality would seem too fantastic." But the people and the incidents are real, half of the characters, his friends, have since been shot. In Spain today reality is so much richer than imagination that the author need not resort to fantasy, he explained.

Instructive Writing

His own method of writing, he said was "completely instinctive." For five or six months, he allows a book to "simmer" in his thought, and then "by that time it is already written. It can be dictated to anybody in 15 or 20 days." On his return to Madrid he expects to busy himself with another book, but he does not plan to return to the trenches.

Walking on Madrid's boulevards after dark, one sees a weird sight, Señor Sender said. Although most of the objects of art and valuable books have been buried in subterranean passages, many of the Renaissance statues in the streets which were too large to be moved, have been wrapped in various layers of wool and flour. And at night they seem like phantoms.

U. S. Assailed as 'Selfish'

(Continued from Page 9)

project of the politicians. Their motives are, at best, subject to question when one considers they always have chafed at the restraints imposed upon them by American sovereignty, restraints without which any glib politician could have been a dictator to his sheeplike constituency," said Mr. Roberts.

U. S. Called Selfish

"The American decision to grant independence was a purely selfish one. It is common talk that the prevailing demand arose from sugar and other agricultural interests who wished to be rid of the competition of free Philippine products. This is a rank betrayal of our national promise to the Filipino people to see them through to national maturity; to the establishment of stable economic and political conditions.

"It is a renunciation of an altruistic and humanitarian policy of many years standing, a policy that has seen education, sanitation, public works and a reservation to the future Philippine Nation, of their own unexploited natural resources. In view of what has happened, it would have been better had we frankly exploited them for our own economic benefit. It would at least have assured them national security which they have not now.

"Everyone who knows the dominance of the Japanese in many major commercial fields, who has seen the growth of the Japanese communities of Davao, who has seen the Japanese photographers who inhabit almost every town of the Philippines, knows that Japanese economic penetration is inevitable, if indeed they refrain from military attack, once American forces are gone.

Like a Rich Plum

"The Philippines are a rich plum surrounded by impoverished and overpopulated lands, and it is too much to suppose, in view of recent events in China, that the Japanese would respcet the integrity of this defenseless morsel. Who, knowing the inevitability of this, can suppose that America can keep clear of involvement amounting, probably, even to eventual war?

"America may well take stock and reconsider before it is too late! The Filipino politicians themselves, now scared, are offering the opportunity. Let us make a new bargain with these helpless people and let it not be another ghastly mistake!"

Central Europe Ford Hall Topic

Czechoslovakia is the next objective of Hitler, according to Robert Strausz-Hupe, Austrian-born student, who spoke on contemporary politics in Central Europe at Ford Hall Forum last night.

Also "over Hungary and Rumania falls the shadow of Hitler," he said, and the Fuehrer does not need to fire a shot or move a man to conquer Czechoslovakia in his program of uniting the 10,000,000 Germans living outside his own nation.

He referred to Austria as "the springboard" for German absorption of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania within a few years.

It was inevitable that Austria would be driven into the arms of the Nazis, he said, and also that Germany's offer of employment and "returned prosperity" had made Austria go Nazi, and that a few months earlier "Austria might have been pro-German, but pro-Nazi, decidedly not."

Skepticism of the possibility of a revolution by patriotic Austrians to liberate their country from their present dictator was expressed by the speaker. "However, culture is a very sturdy growth and can survive centuries of tyranny," he declared.

Piece of Iron in Barn Opens New Business

There was a man whose job was swept right out from under his nose in the twinkling of an eye, and nothing he could do about it. As he sat out in his barn in a small Connecticut town, wondering what he was going to do about his family, and where he would find anything in the way of work, he saw a piece of twisted iron lying in a corner of the barn, and noticed that it was slender and graceful. The thought came to him like a flash, "I could make that part of a design to hang above the entrance to that wonderful estate up the road—if I could think up what the whole design should be, and if the man would buy it, if I could get to him to show it to him."

He went to work on the piece of iron. Poking around he found some other pieces and he didn't waste any more time wondering if he'd ever be able to penetrate the wall of the man's servants and actually show him what was made. He went to work to make a beautiful sign, with delicate lettering, and a silhouette of a great police dog for a theme, because the man raises police dogs. That was the beginning of the kind of work he could carry on himself without having to think any more about getting on some factory pay roll. He has orders so far ahead now that he wonders when he will ever catch up with them, and he is having a great deal more fun than he had ever had up to that day when he stole out into his barn to sit on an old box and try to think which way to turn.

Now you may say that most of us cannot aspire to the luxury of residence markers. But they are not wholly a luxury, especially in the country, where they help friends to find us when they come to call. And the fact that ornamental residence markers are not wholly regarded as luxury is evidenced by the fact that the man mentioned above is by no means the only one who has succeeded in building up a nice little business for himself, with orders ahead for some time to come.

Signs are generally of two types. Either to be fastened to a post or tree, or to crown a stake, rooted in the ground. A variety of bracket signs have become immensely popular, with motifs having some association with the interests of the occupants of the house, and metal strips on which letters are mounted. Prices for silhouette markers are around $4 to $6, with 25 cents a letter or other mark additional, so that the usual sign does not cost more than $7, not a very costly luxury, yet bringing a respectable profit to the maker.

Those who have Colonial homes are inclined to like wooden signs of solid white, but these are usually ornamented with some design which suits the family tastes in addition to the lettering. There is a comparatively recent fashion for what are called "family" signs, and which read "The Leonards live here," or the sign may bear the name of the estate, Wit's End, and the name of the occupant below, Alexander Woollcott.

Background signs are made by mounting metal letters a quarter inch in thickness on a pressed wood background, which has been lacquered by the processes used by automobile manufacturers, thus producing smooth, hard, weather proof surface. The brackets for affixing them are bronze castings with black oxidized finish.

Decorations, added to the background, are usually lacquered in colors of individual choosing, and stock decorations—ships, flowers, little files of ducks and ducklings, a Scottie—can be chosen, or the artist will design something which specially suits the taste of the family and harmonizes with the house.

Chamber Counts Sales Tax Votes

The Boston Chamber of Commerce today began checking the results of its referendum on the two-cent sales tax. Several thousand ballots were sent to members.

Pleased by the enthusiastic response to the referendum, Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Chamber, was personally supervising the count. He refused to give out any information until the last reply had been tabulated.

The expectation in the Chamber building, though not expressed directly, was that the general sentiment would be against the tax. A similar test conducted by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce recently showed 85 per cent of those voting as opposed to the impost.

Some of the ballots were accompanied by short notes explaining the stands taken.

This is the first question the Chamber has considered controversial enough for a referendum since it conducted a vote on the question of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway 10 years ago.

The tabulation was expected to be completed late this afternoon.

3 minutes ago
he *was* Homesick!

Of course, he's happy now! He's talking with his mother. But you should have seen him a few minutes ago. Lonely. — Sort of a queer, little empty feeling inside of him — That queer little feeling that comes to everyone away from home. Call it Homesickness. — Call it what you will. Comforting words from some one you love — and it passes like an April shower.

Wherever you may be, your children, your home and your friends are within easy reach. And it will surprise you to know how little it costs to keep in touch with them. Especially low, out-of-town telephone rates are in effect evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. Wherever you wish to telephone, the operator, at no charge, will gladly quote you the rate.

How far 25¢ takes you now!

Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday you can telephone many distant places for only 25¢*. For example,

BOSTON to

FALL RIVER, MASS. — PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS. — PROVIDENCE, R. I.
NEWPORT, R. I. — WORCESTER, MASS.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Apr. 13	Plymouth	Apr. 21	Apr. 12 8:00 pm	Apr. 13 8:00 am
*Hansa	Apr. 13	Hamburg	Apr. 22	Apr. 13 1:00 pm	Apr. 13 8:00 pm
Europa	Apr. 14	Cherbourg	Apr. 20	Apr. 14 1:00 pm	Apr. 14 8:00 pm
†Amer. Banker	Apr. 15	Plymouth	Apr. 24	Apr. 14 8:00 pm	Apr. 15 12 noon
†Amer. Importer	Apr. 16	Liverpool	Apr. 25	Apr. 15 8:00 pm	Apr. 16 8:00 am
‡Rex	Apr. 16	Gibraltar	Apr. 22	Apr. 15 8:00 pm	Apr. 16 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21 4:00 pm	Apr. 21 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Pedro	Apr. 17	Apr. 12 4:00 pm	Apr. 12 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Francisco	Apr. 8	Apr. 13 4:00 pm	Apr. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Apr. 22	Apr. 17 4:00 pm	Apr. 17 7:30 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Apr. 27	Apr. 22 4:00 pm	Apr. 22 7:30 pm

*Special address for Germany only. †Except France, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. ‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL — Held Over 2nd Week
DEANNA DURBIN in a Universal picture
mad about music
with HERBERT MARSHALL
AND ON THE STAGE
JANE PICKENS
HOLLAND and HART—Other Stars

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
M-G-M's Musical 'Everybody Sing' — Judy Garland, A. Jones & F. Brice
JOE. E. BROWN 'Wide Open Faces' with Allison Skipworth

SOUTH STATION
MICKEY MOUSE and POPEYE
THE DIONNE QUINTUPLETS in "QUINTUPLAND"
MILT BRITTON — BRYCE CANYON — FLOYD GIBBONS
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

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The Passion of Christ
Cast of Thousands. All Talking.
Mon., Tue., Wed., Apr. 11-12-13, 1:30-10:30

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Community Playhouse
WELLESLEY HILLS
Mon., Tues., Wed., 2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Myrna Loy—Franchot Tone
MAN PROOF
Conrad Veidt—Vivien Leigh
DARK JOURNEY
The New March of Time

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Northeastern Nine Ready to Go in First Game—Bill Stewart's Sextet Wins Again

Huskies to Open Baseball Season Facing Internats

The local intercollegiate baseball season slips into gear tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock when Northeastern's Huskies trot out on Huntington Field to meet American International College of Springfield.

Coach Herb Gallagher, making his debut as a varsity baseball mentor, will have five lettermen, three sophomores, and a holdover junior in his line-up, but three of the lettermen are out of their regular spots.

Bill Little, regular shortstop last year, will be in right field, and Fred Lee, who alternated at third base, is stationed in left, while the ranking pitcher on the squad, Gus Rook, will patrol center field. A fourth standout veteran of last year, Frank Meehan, has been converted from first base to the mound and will be saved for pitching duty. Ed Lovequist, sophomore, takes over the initial sack.

McDonald at Second

Capt. Ralph McDonald, regular second baseman for his third consecutive year, and Jim Connolly, football captain-elect from Waltham, catcher, are the only two starting veterans.

Heading the newcomers is Lovequist, the heavy-hitting first sacker. Foxy Flumere, Natick junior who did not play ball last season, is expected to fill the third-base position and add considerable batting punch, while Alex Struzziero, East Boston flash, is taking Little's place at shortstop.

The ninth man in the starting line-up, but the one whom Gallagher will watch most carefully, is Charlie Loiselle, sophomore left-handed pitcher who learned his baseball at Cathedral High of Springfield. Gallagher's reason for starting him tomorrow is to give him all the early experience possible.

One Local Man

The visiting Springfield aggregation will field five veterans, and the first four men in its batting order last year return for action. Bob Cohen, who made two hits against the Huskies last year, shares the captaincy with Paul Hastings, while George "Babe" Meacham and Ray Lamoureux are back to round out the Powerhouse quartet. Harrison Fitch, who played first last year, has been shifted to shortstop and probably will start there tomorrow.

Earl Woods of Lincoln, N. H., is slated to do the pitching with Ed Ropulewis of Gardner behind the bat. Sarg Donalbend, former Rindge Tech boy, is the only Greater Boston representative on the squad.

First Varsity Venture for Herb Gallagher

By a Staff Photographer

Herb Gallagher, Coach; Ralph McDonald, Captain

Northeastern Will Open Its Baseball Season Tomorrow Afternoon at Huntington Field Against American International. It Will Be the First Season for Gallagher as Varsity Coach. McDonald Is the Veteran Second Baseman

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK — Optimists whip New York A. C. 14-9 in deciding game of eastern indoor polo championship series, qualifying to play for national title.

CHICAGO—Chicago's 124th Field Artillery polo team of Chicago downs Ridgewood, N. J., trio 13-5 in first game of national junior indoor championships; Blue Hill Farm, Media, Pa., whips Chicago Shamrocks 9-8 in overtime in Sherman Cup class opener.

STOWE, Vt.—Marion McKean, Beverly, Mass., captures national women's downhill ski title in 2:56 on nose dive trail and places fifth in slalom to win combined title with 296 points; Mrs. Grace Lindley, Sun Valley (Idaho) Ski Club, takes slalom championship in 2:32:6, and places second in competition for combined title with 329.4 points.

PINEHURST, N. C. — Frank Strafaci trims George T. Dunlap, Jr., 5 and 4, to win North and South amateur golf championship.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., captures Charlotte Country Club women's invitation golf tourney, downing Betty Abernethy, Pittsburgh, 5 and 3.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Jeanne Laupheimer, Brooklyn, takes national women's A. A. U. senior 100-yard backstroke championship in 1m. 1.1s.; Robert Schaper, Brown University, takes junior 50-yard freestyle crown in 24s.

INDIANAPOLIS — Henri Lepage and Fernand Wambst win six-day bike race.

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Long Island Sound team defeat Bermuda yachtsmen 8-5 in third and deciding race of international one-design series.

BERKELEY, Calif.—Louis Zemperini runs mile in 4m. 13.7s., and half-mile in 1m. 53.2s., as Southern California defeats California 74¼ to 56¾ in dual track meet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Stars top Providence Reds, 4-3, to stay in running for International-American Hockey League title; game is third straight overtime of series, which Providence leads 2 games to 1.

BALTIMORE — Rogers Hornsby signs as coach and pinch hitter with Baltimore Orioles International League ball club.

Hockey Playoffs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Stanley Cup Finals (3 of 5 Games)

First Game Result—Chicago 3, Toronto 1.

Second Game Result—Toronto 5, Chicago 1.

Third Game Result—Chicago 2, Toronto 1.

Fourth Game—At Chicago tomorrow night.

Fifth Game (If Necessary)—At Toronto, Thursday night.

Preliminary Rounds

First-Place Series—Toronto eliminated Boston, 3-0, winning league championship.

Second-Place Series—New York Americans eliminated New York Rangers, 2-1.

Third-Place Series—Chicago eliminated Montreal Canadiens, 2-1.

Semifinal Series—Chicago eliminated Americans, 2-1.

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Tufts Announces Grid Schedule

According to the 1939 football schedule at Tufts College as released yesterday by director of athletics, Clarence P. Houston, the varsity eleven will participate in eight games of which only three will be played at the local Oval.

Three new opponents have been added to the schedule replacing Rhode Island State, Colby, and Bates. The three new elevens are Northeastern, Amherst, and Middlebury, the latter being the opening opponent for the Jumbos. The complete schedule is as follows:

Oct. 7—Middlebury at Middlebury; 14—Amherst at Amherst; 21—Northeastern at Tufts; 28—Williams at Tufts; Nov. 4—Brown at Providence; 11—New Hampshire at Durham; 18—Bowdoin at Tufts; 25—Mass. State at Amherst.

Brown Gridiron Schedules

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11 (AP)—Brown will play a nine game varsity football schedule in 1939 in a listing that calls for games with Yale, Princeton, Colgate, Holy Cross, Rutgers, Amherst, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Tufts. Amherst, Brown's opponent in her first intercollegiate football game in 1878, is returning to the schedule after a lapse of 19 years. The schedule:

Sept. 30—Rhode Island; Oct. 7—Amherst; 14—Colgate at Hamilton; 21—Holy Cross; 28—Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 4—Tufts; 11—Yale at New Haven; 18—Connecticut; 30—Rutgers.

1938 Schedule

Sept. 24—Connecticut; Oct. 1—Harvard at Boston; 8—Lafayette; 15—Dartmouth at Hanover; 22—Rhode Island; 29—Tufts; Nov. 5—Yale at New Haven; 11—Holy Cross at Worcester; 19—Open; 24—Columbia.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

April 9

Savannah 6, Boston (N) 2.
Chicago (N) 5, St. Louis (A) 2.
Brooklyn 12, Jacksonville 9.
Philadelphia (A) 7, Portsmouth 4.
Cleveland 13, Meridian 1.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 3.
Boston (A) 11, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 13, Chicago (A) 6.
St. Louis (N) 8, New Iberia 3.
New York (A) 10, Little Rock 5.
New York (N) 6, Memphis 3.
Washington 2 Trenton 2.
Detroit 16, Toronto 14.

April 10

New York (N) 8, Memphis 7.
Brooklyn 13, Jacksonville 1.
New York (A) 6, Atlanta 3.
Boston (A) 10, Cincinnati 9.
Boston (N) 15, Augusta 4.
Philadelphia (N) 3, Knoxville 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago (A) 2.
Portsmouth 9, Philadelphia (A) 6.
Detroit 7, Montreal 6.
Cleveland 5, Birmingham 2.
St. Louis (N) 4, Houston 3.
Washington 9, Charlotte 5.
St. Louis (A) 7, Chicago (N) 5.
St. Louis (A) 5, Chicago (N) 4.

Ponta Delgadas Wins

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 11 (AP)—Ponta Delgadas of this city won the Eastern amateur soccer championship by defeating St. Gerard's of Baltimore 2-0 at Bigberry Stadium yesterday.

Gabby Hartnett Startles Experts With Spring Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 11—When the popular favorites, the Chicago Cubs, toe the mark in the National League pennant race at Cincinnati next Tuesday afternoon, Charles Leo Hartnett, old "Gabby" in person, will be their first-string catcher. They thought the 200-pound veteran might bow to youth this spring, but he fooled the boys again.

This is Hartnett's 17th consecutive season in a Chicago uniform, yet he has lost none of his enthusiasm and still carries that perpetual smile which has become so well known throughout the circuit.

Remarkable Athlete

Down through the years, Gabby has been a remarkable athlete. In recent years, at the point in his career when a decline should be apparent, the big fellow has astonished the league with a steady improvement. During the season of 1929, when the Bruins captured 98 ball games and went into the World Series against the powerful Athletics, Gabby appeared in only 25 championship engagements, hindered by a useless throwing arm. But he came back and became the greatest catcher in the senior league.

In 1937 he was third leading batter; he received only two votes fewer than Joe Medwick in the league's most valuable player poll; he made the majors' all-star team, and his hitting streak through 26 straight games was the longest compiled by a National Leaguer. By putting together a .354 average in 110 games, he increased his lifetime mark to an even .300.

Hartnett, however, has set a definite goal in baseball, and although he cannot possibly attain it this season, he might in 1939—the honor of having caught more games than any other receiver in baseball history. Ray Schalk, formerly of the Chicago White Sox, caught 1,721 contests in the American League, which happens to be only 154 more than Hartnett has managed in the National.

Gabby should at least cut that remaining 154 figure in half this year and be in a position to pass it by '39.

Shooting for Another Record

Leo the Lion is shooting for another record. At present he is tied with Schalk for having caught 100 or more games in 12 campaigns.

The Cubs will be closely watched this year. Charley Grimm is still their manager, but Tony Lazzeri and Hartnett—according to some of the critics—are standing by waiting for the one-time first baseman to miss the boat. Some insist, Lazzeri, for 12 years a Yankee, is next in line to pilot the Cubs. But Hartnett has plenty of supporters on both the North and South sides of Chicago.

It is hard to forget the success Hartnett had running the team on a certain eastern trip in 1937, when Grimm was forced to stay away for a while. Perhaps it was just a coincidence, but when Charley returned the Bruins immediately lost the combination.

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The Yankees may have missed Joe Di Maggio while they were losing those battles in the Citrus Circuit, but they also felt the loss of Mr. Lazzeri, the second baseman. Tony was a far more valuable player in the Ruppert organization than a majority of persons realize.

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Perhaps the Yanks themselves will realize before July 4th.

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New York's loss is Chicago's gain. After Lazzeri has had the opportunity to tour the National League, he will notice items of importance that Grimm and the Cubs do not know exist.

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The Bruins, favorites to stop the Giants from winning their third successive flag, will plunge into the race with these four starting pitchers—Tex Carleton, Larry French, Curt Davis and Bill Lee.

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Injuries wrecked the Chicago hopes in '37, but still they came home in second place. It looks like a tough campaign for Bill Terry.

E. R.

Hockey Fans Frisked

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Six thousand hockey fans occupying general admission seats were given a general frisking before they entered the Chicago Stadium last night, to witness the bruising game between the Chicago Black Hawks and the Toronto Maple Leafs.

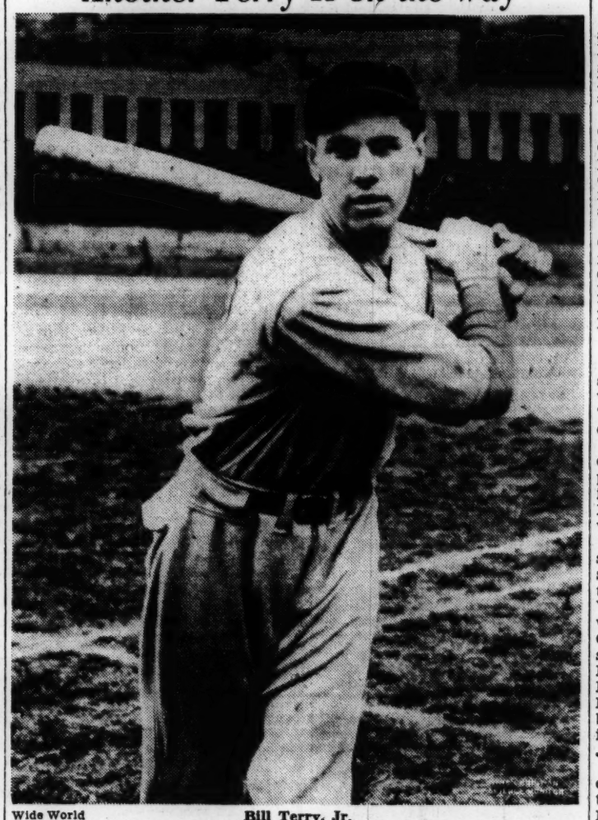
As a result, police confiscated about 50 to 60 bags containing lemons, tomatoes, bottles and other fruit. All was intended to be thrown on the ice, possibly in protest to bad decisions.

The police failed, however, to pick up numerous decks of cards which at periods were tossed from the two top galleries onto the ice, and scattered in every direction.

Perry Closing In

ST. LOUIS, April 11 (AP)—Fred Perry, English tennis star, defeated Ellsworth Vines 4—6, 6—3, 6—3 last Saturday night in a professional exhibition contest. It was Perry's fourth victory in their last five matches, but left Vines ahead 29 to 24 in the season's standings. In a preliminary match Berkeley Bell, former intercollegiate champion, and Walter Senior, San Francisco, divided two sets. Bell won the first 6—1 and Senior the second 6—3.

Another Terry Is on the Way



Wide World

Bill Terry, Jr.

With Two Out in the Ninth Inning and the Score Tied, Pinch-Hitter Terry, Son of the Manager of the New York Giants, Smacked Out a Single That Drove In the Run Which Gave the University of Virginia Nine a 9-to-8 Victory Over University of Vermont, at Charlottesville, Va., Recently. It Was the First Time That Young Terry, a Sophomore, Appeared in the Varsity Line-up

Schaper Wins Title

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 11 (AP)—Robert Schaper, of Brown University; Jeanne Laupheimer, of Brooklyn; and Virginia Schakel, of Indianapolis, Saturday night were crowned national A. A. U. swimming champions in three events.

Schaper, of Erie, Pa., won the 50-yard junior men's free style title; Miss Laupheimer, 18-year-old art student, won the 100-yard women's senior A. A. U. backstroke championship; and Miss Schakel captured the 50-yard women's junior crown.

New England Soccer

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Results of yesterday's games in the New England Division of the American Soccer League and the standing of the teams follow:

Providence 5, Lusitano S. C. 2.
Lucy Recs 2, Boston Celts 1.
Springfield 1, Thornton Vics 1.

Boyer Named as Umpire

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 11 (AP)—Appointment of James M. Boyer, of Baltimore, as an umpire in the Eastern Baseball League was announced Saturday by League President Thomas H. Richardson.

Buckeyes Take National A. A. U. Swimming Title

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 11 (AP)—Although blanked in the three free-style events, Ohio State held the National A. A. U. Senior Swim championship today—the first college team ever to win the title—and the outlook for the continued reign of Coach Mike Peppe's charges was a "rosy" one.

The Bucks rolled up 41 points in the meet concluded Saturday night, one of the highest totals in the classic's history, to beat the second place University of Michigan, national intercollegiate champion, by 21½ points. Ohio lost the intercollegiates to the Wolverines by a single point, but beat them in four other meetings, including the Big Ten clash.

Ohio's splashers dominated the meet with three firsts, three seconds, three thirds, and two fourth places, despite the shutout in the free style events, Al Patnik snagging the two diving crowns to round out a "grand slam" of the country's No. 1 amateur titles.

The Ohio sophomore now holds the Big Ten, Intercollegiate, and both the A. A. U. indoor and the A. A. U. outdoor highboard championships. He is the first to make a clean sweep of the competitions.

Adding to Ohio State's hilarity over winning its first tank title of national caliber, and presaging continued competition in the upper strata, was the announcement of Ralph Flanagan of the Miami Biltmore Club of Coral Gables, Fla., that he planned to enter the Buckeye school as a freshman next fall.

Flanagan, who won his first national crown in 1933, and for the last five years Jack Medica's greatest opponent in the free style, captured both the 220-yard and 500-yard events to join Patnik as the "double" scorers.

Princeton finished in third place with 17 points, two and one-half back of Michigan, after flashing the only new record to win the 300-yard medley relay in 2:54.3, six tenths under the American mark set by the Lake Shore A. C. of Chicago two years ago.

The long reign of the Athletic Clubs in A. A. U. swimming ended with a bang. Last year the Athletic Clubs scored 48 points and the unattached stars counted 22, the combined college squads getting 62.

This year the collegians counted 96, the Athletic Clubs 20, and the unattached entrants 14. Two points failed to get into the record, disqualification of Ohio State's No. 2 team and Wayne University's trio in the medley relay washing out fourth place.

Total scores were: Ohio State 41, Michigan 19½, Princeton 17, Harvard 10½, Miami Biltmore Club 10, New York A. C., and Yale 5 each, Iowa and Providence Boys Club 3 each, Detroit Athletic Club 2, and unattached 14.

The champions: 100-yard free style, Peter Fick, New York A. C.; 150-yard backstroke, Albert Vande Weghe, Princeton; 500-yard free style, Ralph Flanagan, Miami Biltmore Club; 3-meter diving, Al Patnik, Ohio State; 300-yard medley relay, Princeton; 220-yard free style, Ralph Flanagan, Miami Biltmore Club; 220-yard breast stroke, Jack Kasley, U. of Michigan; 300-yard individual medley, Andrew Clark, unattached of Detroit; one-meter diving, Al Patnik, Ohio State; 400-yard free style relay, Ohio State.

Southern Pick-Ups

Yankees and Then the Others

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., April 11—The more one thinks over the situation, the more apparent is the realization that an interesting race should develop in the American League this season—a race for second place.

The Yankees won in 1937 by 13 games and stumbled through many weeks of the season with an injury list as long as your arm. Only the Cubs, in the National League, were handicapped more than the Ruppert Rifles. When the American championship campaign gets under way April 18, the champs can back up and coast in. Only the greatest upset in the history of baseball can stop them from winning that third-straight pennant and a chance at their third successive world title.

Merry Combat

Behind the Yanks, however, the American League race is suggestive of the annual battle in the National. The Tigers, White Sox, Indians, and Red Sox are ready for a merry combat, with no favorites. The Tigers may have a slight edge in some quarters, but without Schoolboy Rowe, the problem of Mickey Cochrane's mound staff, the Bengals do not stand out among rivals. Also, there is a suspicion Cochrane will miss Gerry Walker's batting. Walker, you probably remember, was traded to the White Sox.

Until Luke Appling was injured, the White Sox looked good. But Jimmy Dykes, the Sox manager, will miss the veteran shortstop during his absence of a month or more. Oscar Vitt, so say the critics, has a better Cleveland team than Steve O'Neill presented last season, and the Red Sox are several games improved. Joe Cronin has discovered at least three fine-appearing youngsters to help Lefty Grove, Jack Wilson and other mound veterans.

To help the pitchers, Cronin also has a line-up of six lifetime .300 hitters. Should Foxx, Vosmik, Cramer Chapman, Higgins and Cronin hit together at their lifetime paces, Boston will be right up there giving chase to the Yankees.

Realize Mistake

The Red Sox realize their mistake of not carrying enough pitchers in 1937. At one stage of the race they had only seven ready for call. Jack Wilson worked overtime in an effort to take up the slack.

However, Cronin plunges into the current season with an abundance of mound talent. After the May 15 reduction to 23 men, Joe will carry at least nine hurlers, and possibly 10. Now that Jim Tabor has been sent to Minneapolis for more experience there is room for the tenth pitcher. Although Joe has only five infielders since Tabor departed, Ben Chapman originally came into the American League as a shortstop and third baseman, and could move in from the outfield if necessary. The Red Sox manager has announced no such plan, but it is known that he has considered it.

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Some of the baseball folk are hurling sharp protests in the direction of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the high commissioner. But the ambitious gentlemen are wasting their time. The genial Judge will still be commissioner, with the power to make all decision as he sees fit, as long as he sees fit.

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There are times when critics suspect Judge Landis exercises more than his authority. But baseball owes much of its continued success to the unwavering decisions of the white-haired magistrate.

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Joe Di Maggio, it is rumored, is not as popular with the Yankees since his holdout salary demand of $40,000.

Pro Grid Group Make Five Shifts In Playing Rules

PITTSBURGH, April 11 (AP)—Professional football put a strap to its out of bounds kickers yesterday as the National League Rules Committee made a total of five changes in playing regulations.

The principal revision was that kickoffs out of bounds shall cause the ball to be put into play on the receiving team's 45-yard line, instead of the 35-yard marker as previously.

In addition the committee instructed official league scorers to keep a record of all punts, originating inside the 40-yard line, which go out of bounds. From this compilation the committee will vote next year whether all such punts should be ruled touchbacks and put in play on the 20-yard line.

Some Opposition

Opposition to out of bounds kicks developed because most coaches believed they restricted the offensive possibilities of the game.

Many instances of deliberate out-of-bounds kickoffs were cited during the meeting and the committee expressed the opinion the new rule putting the ball in play nearly in midfield would limit this.

The committee also said the coaches felt it was not a difficult feat for any league punter to boot the ball out of bounds inside the 20-yard line if he has to kick only 25 or 30 yards. No change is contemplated on punts originating outside the 40 yard stripe. Other rules changes made were:

Any two players withdrawn from a game during the fourth period may re-enter once. (It is intended to prevent an injured player remaining in a game when he should be relieved and was founded on a specific instance in Washington when Ed Janowski, although hurt, continued playing because Substitute Clark Hinkle could not return.)

Half-the-Distance

All penalties against the defensive team within the 10-yard line shall be one-half the distance to the goal line. (Present rule applies only to offside penalties.)

Referee is empowered to penalize 15-yards for deliberate roughing of a forward passer after ball has left his hands. (Caused by tendency to give Sammy Baugh and Arnold Herber, in particular, a bouncing around.)

Forward passes incomplete in the end zone shall be ruled a touchback only on fourth down. If the incomplete pass on fourth down originated outside the 20-yard line the defensive team shall be given the ball at the point the play originated.

The rules committee includes George Halas, Chicago Bears, chairman; Steve Owen, New York Giants; Bert Bell, Philadelphia Eagles; George (Potsy) Clark, Brooklyn Dodgers; and Earl (Curly) Lambeau, Green Bay Packers.

Trading Session

After the meeting club representatives engaged in a trading session, with Pittsburgh emerging as the "David Harum" by figuring in four deals.

The Pirates agreed to send John Gildea, regular right halfback and punter for two seasons, to Cleveland in exchange for Tackle Joe Maras, Duquesne University captain who was drafted by the Rams.

Then Pittsburgh completed two separate deals with Green Bay. One sends Ed Brett, former Washington State end, to the Packers for Walt Bartanen, 265-pound tackle who divided last season between Green Bay and St. Louis. The other swapped two draftees, Center Pat McCarty of Notre Dame and End Ray King of Minnesota for the Packers' Charles (Buckets) Goldenberg, a 223-pound guard and blocking back, and Chester (Swede) Johnson, a fullback.

New York and Pittsburgh exchanged draft rights in the other transaction—the Giants giving Ted Doyle, Nebraska tackle, for Hugh Wolf, University of Texas fullback.

New England College Results

Lacrosse

Dartmouth 14, Virginia 0.
Navy 13, Harvard 2.
Rensselaer 4, M. I. T. 1.
Army 10, Penn State 2.

Tennis

Harvard 6, Navy 0.

Track

Princeton 72, Duke 64.

Dake Defeats Morton

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., Pacific Coast champion, defeated Harold Morton of Providence, R. I., Saturday night for his second straight victory in the National Chess Federation's championship tournament.

Hawks Triumph In Third Game Of Cup Series

Stanley Cup Finals
(3 out of 5 Games)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Chicago	2	1	6	7
Toronto	1	2	7	6

Result April 10
Chicago 2, Toronto 1.
Result April 7
Toronto 5, Chicago 1.
Result April 5
Chicago 3, Toronto 1.

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP) — Those amazing battered Chicago Black Hawks, today were just one game away from the professional hockey championship and possession of the Stanley Cup.

Twice victorious in the best three-out-of-five series with the Toronto Maple Leafs, the Hawks battle the Leafs in the fourth game at the Chicago Stadium tomorrow night. They are determined to triumph and end it. If they lose, the fifth and deciding game will be played in Toronto, Thursday night.

In a battle, marked by half a dozen disturbances, both on the ice and among the spectators, the Hawks conquered Toronto, 2-1, last night, before 18,496 fans. The crowd smashed the former National Hockey League record for paid admissions, hung up when 17,071 persons watched the Hawks play the Montreal Canadiens here in the spring of 1931.

Goal Was Questioned

Elwyn (Doc) Romnes, whose nose was broken at Toronto last Thursday, was the hero of the game. Playing with a guard over his nose, Romnes rifled a 25-foot shot past Goalie Walter Broda with less than four minutes of the game remaining. The puck bounded out of the net, causing the Toronto players to swarm around the officials in protest that it had not crossed the line. The officials ruled otherwise, however.

The game developed into a battle between the players, with 13 penalties, including one major being assessed because of the fights. The play was so rough that nine penalties were handed out in the first 20 minutes of the game.

Chunky Bill Stewart, Manager of the Hawks, was immensely proud of their showing. He bounded into the dressing room after the game, and warmly embraced Romnes, with the players indulging in hilarious backslapping and yelling. Romnes was their hero.

Alfie Moore Happy

The happiest man in the huge crowd was Alfie Moore, the goalie who was yanked out of a Toronto restaurant to fill in as a substitute for Mike Karakas in the first game of the series. Moore was presented with a wrist watch, a gift of the Black Hawk fans, and introduced to the huge crowd, which gave him a tremendous ovation.

Karakas, wearing a specially made shoe, played a remarkable defensive game in the nets.

Sporting Around the Hub

There will be one more gathering of the Boston Olympics this season and then the boys will break up until Coach Hago Harrington sounds the call for the start of another hockey year sometime next November. Manager Walter Brown plans an informal dinner for the players next week as a tribute for the amazing showing they have made this year against both American and Canadian opponents.

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Their competitive season finished the past week end by two decisive victories over the powerful Sherbrooke Red Raiders—a 6-to-3 triumph Saturday night and a 2-to-0 shutout yesterday afternoon—the Olympics look ahead to next season with even brighter hopes.

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As far as crowds have been concerned the Olympics have set new records each succeeding week and. Yesterday, the largest crowd in Boston's amateur hockey history—more than 13,000 fans—flocked to the Garden for the season's final game.

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Like spring merges into summer, hockey merges into baseball. Tomorrow the season opens. Northeastern meets American International, then on Wednesday Harvard plays host to Boston University while Tufts opens its season with Lowell Textile at the Medford Oval. On Friday the Jumbos move out to Nickerson Field for a contest with Boston University. Saturday sees Northeastern traveling to Kingston, R. I., for a New England College Conference game with Rhode Island State and Harvard going to Pennsylvania for a belated Eastern Intercollegiate League start. The Crimson were scheduled to open the League last Saturday with Columbia, but rain postponed the contest.

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Up go the Marathon entry figures for Patriot's Day's famous run! Some 95 runners have sent in their entries and, from now until April 19, Tom Kanaly, manager of the B. A. A. run, expects the mails to bring in at least another 100. Among the entries received over the week end were those of David Fagerlund, Finnish American A. C. plodder, Bob Tilson, Bill Whorwood, Charles Thompson, Arthur Adams, and A. Raye of the Maroon A. C. of Hamilton, Ont., and Martin Fitzpatrick, Jefferson Club, Cambridge.

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The Belmont Country Club, scene last September of the $12,000 match play open, is tournament minded again this year. According to Herman Spain, chairman of the Belmont golf committee, during a meeting of the P. G. A. yesterday, the club might undertake to back a similar event this year. He said the committee preferred the September date rather than a date in June.

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Ted Carpenter of Melrose led the field of runners to the tape in the second annual Dr. E. J. O'Brien Memorial road race in Methuen yesterday. He ran the 10-mile course in 50m. 8s.

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Well, the hole-in-one brigade has started. Edward Baker scored an ace on the 157-yard seventh at the Needham Golf Club yesterday. He used a mashie niblick in making his shot.

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M. I. T. dinghy sailors, led by Dick Knapp, scored a victory over Boston University yesterday on the Charles River basin, 66 to 35. Knapp accounted for 21 of Tech's points, sailing into first place in two of the three races. Four boats were entered by each college.

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New England Section of the P. G. A. gathered at the Copley Square Hotel today and will dine at 6:30 p. m. Several subjects of interest to golf are due to be thrashed out and with the season just around the corner golfers will be interested in any projects.

British Add Nine To Golf Cup Squad

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—Nine players were added to the British Walker Cup squad today, bringing the total to 25 players who will try for places on the team which will attempt to score its first victory over the United States in the international matches at St. Andrews, June 3 and 4.

The additions, made after a storm of protest by London sports writers who accused the cup selection committee of ignoring some of its best prospects, were:

Harry Bentley, D. H. R. Martin, Ivor Somerville Thomas, James Lindsay, A. A. Duncan, W. R. S. McLeod, Eric McRuvie, J. Fitzsimmons, and A. Dowie.

The British squad will compete for team places at St. Andrews, May 5-6.

Yale Names Murdoch To Coach Hockey Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 11 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association has announced the appointment of Murray Murdoch, former New York Rangers hockey star, as head coach of the Yale hockey team, succeeding Holcomb York who resigned.

Venzke vs. Cunningham

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—Gene Venzke, University of Pennsylvania's greatest miler, has accepted an invitation to meet Glenn Cunningham in a special mile race on April 30, the second day of the Penn Relay Carnival. H. Jamison Swartz, manager of the meet, said Venzke, the first athlete to run an indoor mile in 4:10, had not broken training since the close of the indoor season and hopes to score a victory over his nemesis in the past six track seasons.

Commerce and Finance

Broad Recommendations for Rail Rehabilitation in Report

Business and Industry

Splawn Report on Railroads Analyzed in Varied Aspects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Along with 88 pages of report and appendix on the national railroad situation President Roosevelt gave to Congress today eight analyses of the Splawn recommendations on grappling with the transport problem. Their major points follow:

Secretary Morgenthau: "Frankly, I am disappointed by this report, and it is my strong feeling that the over-cautious approach to the pressing national problem of transportation embodied in the committee's recommendations can only intensify the need for drastic action at a later date."

He agreed with the first two recommendations, for loans. But he felt the creation of a temporary federal transportation authority would not serve any useful purpose, and he urged instead a department of transportation "with power to move vigorously to properly coordinate our national transportation facilities."

Chairman Jones, of RFC: "The report . . . is a very good analysis of the railroad situation." He concurred specifically with (1) the equipment loans proposal, and on (2) loans without certification, he urged the RFC be permitted to make them for much more than 12 months. As to (3), he urged the Government provide "senior money" for the lines at substantially lower interest rates than roads now pay. In return for such loans, the Government should "at least have representation on the board of the road." Mr. Jones also advocated extensive reorganization and bankruptcy facilities.

For Single Administrator

As to the long-range program, Mr. Jones supported one authority to "have power to fix rates, supervise service, require responsibility, and designate, as far as practicable, movement of traffic by the facility best equipped to handle it. The authority should also have power to require consolidations."

The RFC chairman expressed confidence in his ability to assist banks and insurance companies by the purchase of preferred stock, in case their railroad holdings are jeopardized. He also declared the quoted values of some railroad securities are at "absurdly low prices."

Chairman Douglas, SEC: "The recommendations fall short of meeting the immediate crisis." Therefore the following proposals are submitted:

1. Immediate: Emergency legislation limited to 18 months, authorizing advances to railroads to enable them to meet their fixed charges. Such advances to be as much as 3 per cent of the total value of the railroads, as fixed by the ICC.

2. Financing of "rehabilitation expenditures" up to $800,000,000 in the next 12 months, for the purpose of buying railroad securities, enabling the lines to engage in rehabilitation activities—maintenance, purchase of equipment, etc.

1. Long range: A federal transportation authority, vested in one man, with an advisory council of all functional groups connected with railroads: viz., management, investors, labor, agriculture, government. The authority would set about putting the railroads on their feet, through economies, reorganization, etc. If labor is displaced for the benefit of other interests, the government should give adequate aid.

Reorganization: Consolidation must come first, but after that reorganization should be facilitated through a special railroad court, using machinery of Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. "The court should be empowered to approve a fair and equitable plan without regard to the number of consents of the affected security holders"—"Government underwriting in connection with court reorganizations . . ." Prompt appeal from this court to the Supreme Court.

E. G. Draper, Assist. Sec. of Com.: "The Committee's proposals . . . seem . . . sound and worthy of adoption . . . a minimum program. . . . While the proposals relating to loans by the RFC appear to be adequate to take care of the financial requirements of most of the roads, I question whether the inducement offered the railroads to increase their expenditures for new equipment is sufficient to result in as much new spending and employment as might at present be desired."

Mr. Draper guardedly intimated a sympathy with wage cuts for railroad labor. He favored postponement of action concerning a federal department of transportation.

Fears Some Confusion

Will W. Alexander, FSA: "Proposals for immediate relief . . . are as satisfactory as is possible in view of all the facts. . . . Long-time program of relief . . . is in accord with the best thought developed by authorities in this field. I am afraid that the relations of the Authority to the ICC as proposed . . . may result in confusion and misunderstanding."

He, too, favored one-man authority as against a three-man board.

Henry Bruere, Bowery Savings Bank: "The recommendations of the sub-committee are not adequate to meet the needs of the present emergency. There is a failure to appreciate the depths of the present crisis, its effect upon the economic stability of the country and the extent to which it retards business recovery . . cannot be solved by private initiative.

"The unsatisfactory conditions in the railroad industry have existed already too long. The railroads have had years of opportunity to put 'their houses in order' and have failed to do so. Indications are that a rearrangement of physical facilities and the stabilization of the industry will not be done except under governmental compulsion."

President Opposes Railroad Ownership by Government

(Continued from Page 1)

tion that the peak has already been reached. On a $2,000,000,000 total no more than the present number could be given relief.

The conferees did not comment on the President's new spending plans, although Speaker Bankhead said he believed Congress would look favorably on new pump-priming expenditures.

Sees Other Relief Heads

At noon the President saw Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and at 2 o'clock Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Stewart McDonald, Administrator of FHA, and Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority. These conferees, as is obvious, were grappling with the problem of stimulating housing as a major recovery force.

Shortly afterward, the President conferred with Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Will W. Alexander, Farm Security Administrator. These officials are facing not only the broad question of farm income—which is in pretty good shape, but the old and insistent problem of the underprivileged farmers—tenant and share-cropper groups, whose consumption needs are unfilled. Their needs are one answer to the broad problem of production in the United States, if means for giving them purchasing power can be devised.

Thus it was that on this sunshiny, exhilarating Washington spring Monday, the President turned his back on his defeat in the House last week and with sleeves rolled-up set about the job of economic and political recovery. His conferences and message, it is obvious to see, cover a wide range of the economic picture.

So far, however, the railroad message and accompanying reports furnish the most concrete phases of approach. In his message, the President steered clear of recommendations, with conscious irony avoiding the "must legislation" aspect. He simply transmitted the Splawn Report, and the comments of the following advisers who had scrutinized it: Secretary Morgenthau; Jesse Jones, Chairman of RFC; William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Ernest G. Draper, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Will W. Alexander, Administrator of Farm Security; Henry Buere, President of the Bowery Savings Bank—an outside expert called in consultation by the President: J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads; and George M. Harrison, spokesman for rail labor.

Mr. Roosevelt said at the outset that the ICC was quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial, but that it had taken on a number of purely executive functions. These, he averred, were "probably unconstitutional in that they create executive authority in a fourth branch of the Government instead of in the President . . ."

Points to Other Instances

At the end he pointed to seven departments or agencies of the Government wherein matters relating to transportation are now allocated. For business efficiency, he said, these should be put together in one federal department, either an existing or a new department. "Such action would be highly constitutional," he said.—A remark addressed to many of his recent critics. But he did not recommend such action.

Here are the Splawn Committee recommendations, involving a good deal of new spending-for-recovery, and intended to prevent many new, and major railroad bankruptcies:

For Immediate Relief:

1. That approximately $300,000,000 be made available from government funds for the purchase of railroad equipment, the equipment to be the security for the advance.

2. That for 12 months the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be empowered to make loans without certification by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroad can meet its fixed charges.

3. That other forms of Government credit be considered from the point of view of public policy.

4. That Government traffic pay the full rate by eliminating land grant reductions.

5. That the Commission does not feel justified in expressing an opinion for or against reduction of railroad wages.

6. That reorganization procedure under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act receive the attention of the Congress, and they suggest consideration of the establishment of a single court in charge of reorganizations.

Long-Range Reform:

1. That a federal transportation authority be created for two years to plan and promote action by railroad companies to eliminate waste, aid consolidation and coordination.

2. That the interstate commerce act be amended to broaden the powers of the commission with respect to pooling the earnings or traffic, to eliminate "the consolidation plan" and to approve unifications; that the authority be permitted to intervene in such proceedings before the commission, and make recommendations through the commission to the President and the congress.

3. That the authority investigate economy and all types of transportation, encourage special fitness and abate destructive competition.

4. That attention be given to railroad financial abuses now under investigation.

Splawn Committee Talks Possibility Of Rail Wage Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—The Splawn special committee comes much closer to recommending a cut in railroad wages than President Roosevelt's one-sentence summary on that point might indicate.

It is true that the committee, composed of Chairman Walter M. W. Splawn and Commissioners Joseph B. Eastman and Charles D. Mahaffie of the Interstate Commerce Commission, says formally it "does not feel justified in expressing an opinion either for or against" a wage cut. But the report points out that in 1932, when the railroads were in financial difficulties "less serious in some respects" than they are now experiencing, and when wages were not so high as they are now, the railroads, "were able to reach an agreement with their employees for a temporary deduction of 10 per cent from wages which was of very material assistance."

The committee observes that, "such a wage reduction would be a means of very definite and positive financial relief to the carriers." It refrains from making such a recommendation out of tenderness to the functions of the National Mediation Board under the Railway Labor Act and with a feeling that no such opinion should be expressed without fully hearing both the managements and the men. But it expresses confidence that, in the current labor conferences 'both parties . . . will take into consideration all relevant matters, including the direct and indirect consequences to the railroads and their operations and to both the employees who are now in service and those who have been laid off. This appears to go about as far as the committee could go without actually recommending a wage cut, which it is known the President has wished to avoid if possible.

Might Guarantee Bond Interest

Two other of the recommendations of the committee may be classed as tentative or general rather than specific and definite. One of these is that, rather than favor an outright Government subsidy to help defray operating expenses the committee would consider instead an arrangement for the Government to guarantee the interest on certain classes of bonds issued to facilitate financial reorganizations of existing systems. Such an arragement would add heavily to the contingent liabilities of the Government, similar to its guarantee of the Home Loan Bank and Federal Land Bank bonds. The committee does not advocate this course, but says that whether the Government should so pledge its resources in order to assist reorganizations is "a question of prime public policy."

The committee then reports that there are opportunities for improvement of the reorganization procedure under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, and that possibly the establishment of a single court to have charge of railroad reorganizations would be helpful. The report, however, does not go into details of how the improvements may be effected but leaves this for Congress to work out.

Financial Relief Proposed

In the field of immediate financial relief the committee makes three specific and affirmative recommendations. These are:

1. That the Government provide approximately $300,000,000 to be loaned for the purchase of railroad equipment, both rolling stock and shop machinery, the Government lending the full price of the equipment and taking it as security.

2. That Congress lift the requirement which has obliged the roads in applying for RFC loans to obtain certification from the ICC that they are prospectively able to meet their fixed charges without reorganization—a requirement which has caused the Commission some embarrassment, as in the case of the Erie, which applied for receivership within a week after the commission had certified it was all right.

3. That the Government pay full rates on its freight shipped over the so-called land grant railroads in the West, where a heavy reduction has been customary as a return for lands given to them when they were built. This change would mean about $7,000,000 to systems in the area where earnings are under the heaviest pressure.

A Transportation Authority

Finally, in the long-range program, the Splawn committee surveys the broad field of transportation in general as well as that of railroad transportation alone. It recommends:

That a body of three members, to be known as the Federal Transportation Authority, be created for a period of two years, with power in the President to extend its life to five years, for the purpose of planning, encouraging, and promoting action by railroad companies with a view to eliminating the waste caused by the fact that the railroad system of the nation is owned and operated by a large number of independent companies.

In this connection, it is proposed to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to broaden the powers of the ICC to authorize pooling or division of railroad earnings or traffic and to approve whatever unifications it finds will promote the public interest regardless of the rather fixed "consolidation" plan in the existing law. There is no recommendation for compulsory consolidations but the new board could submit legislation for that purpose if it saw fit.

The "Authority" would be directed also to investigate the relative fitness of rail, motor and water carriers for various classes of service, and to report to what extent they are supported by public funds, "in order that the use of each may be encouraged for purposes for which they are specially fitted, and discouraged for purposes for which they are not well fitted, and their joint and cooperative use be promoted."

Construction Awards Highest Since 1931

By the Associated Press

New York

The largest first-quarter total of Engineering Construction awards since 1931 was reported by Engineering News-Record.

The 13-week total for 1938 amounted to $658,785,000, a gain of 17 per cent over the $519,062,000 for the 1937 12-week first quarter.

Of the 1938 total $291,193,000 was private award, 5 per cent above 1937 and $367,592,000 was public, 29 per cent over the comparable period.

The public construction total was made up of $287,575,000 in state and municipal awards, and $80,017,000 in federal awards, respectively 22 and 65 per cent over 1937 figures.

U. S. Gold Imports For Week Highest In Last 6 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said $53,224,817 worth of foreign gold came into the United States during the week ended April 1, foreshadowing an early resumption of gold sterilization by the Treasury.

It was the largest gold inflow in more than six months, and was due, in part, to the transfer by foreigners of funds to this country for safe keeping because of European tension.

Practically all of last week's imports, it was understood, will be credited to second-quarter acquisitions of the Treasury and thus in a day or two filled half of the Treasury's $100,000,000 quota of non-sterilized gold for the current three-month period.

After $100,000,000 of gold is bought by the Treasury in any quarter, the excess must be sterilized under a policy announcement of Secretary Morgenthau on Feb. 14.

Sterilization means placing the gold in an inactive fund instead of issuing currency against it, and prevents potential credit expansion because of gold transactions.

In the first quarter of the year, the Treasury bought $100,000,000 worth of gold and did no sterilizing.

The April 1 gold included $41,700,000 from England, $4,200,000 from Belgium, $4,400,000 from India and $2,100,000 from Colombia.

The week's silver imports totaled $1,080,564, half coming from Canada and half from Mexico. The Mexican shipment filled purchase commitments of the Treasury prior to the recent suspension of Treasury purchases of Mexican silver.

New Offers Asked By Maritime Body For 12 New Ships

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Maritime Commission, hopeful of obtaining "more reasonable bids," has rejected all proposals for construction of eight standard cargo vessels. It called for new offers for 12 ships of the same type.

Of the bids submitted Feb. 1 for the construction of 12 cargo vessels, the Commission announced it has turned down all except the Tampa (Fla.) Shipbuilding and Engineering Company's.

The Commission has approved a bid of $7,262,652 by the Tampa Company for the construction of four diesel-propelled cargo vessels. Other bids were as much as 68 per cent higher. The Tampa company is seeking financial arrangements satisfactory to the Commission.

Because it was "obvious that ships built at the prices quoted could not be operated successfully as a commercial proposition," Chairman Emory S. Land said the Commission conducted negotiations which resulted in materially lowering the bids.

"From the progress that was made it was apparent that these negotiations would have produced satisfactory results," Mr. Land said, "but in surveying the legal phases of the matter it was decided that the clauses of the act, as well as other statutes governing competitive bidding on government contracts, made the contemplated procedure doubtful from a legal standpoint."

The new proposals are returnable May 3.

C. & O. Control Test Is Again Postponed

BALTIMORE (AP)—Another stockholders' meeting of the embattled Chesapeake Corporation was adjourned here, this time until April 15, postponing a major test in the financial struggle for control of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Robert R. Young, youthful Cleveland financier and chairman of the holding company, forsook his court fight in New York long enough to rush here, technically call a stockholders meeting to order, then adjourn it and return to New York.

There Mr. Young is pressing in U. S. Circuit Court his efforts to prevent the Guaranty Trust Company from voting controlling stock in Chesapeake Corporation and ousting him as supreme power in the most valuable remnant of the once-vast Van Sweringen rail interests.

On April 4, when Mr. Young's case was up in Federal Court, a similar technical meeting was held here and adjourned pending a decision on his plea. Mr. Young lost his case in the lower court and immediately filed an appeal in circuit court.

Brokers' Loans Show Decrease for Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $503,000,000. The week ended April 6 and the total represented a decrease of $39,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,081,000,000.

Steel Operations Drop 4 Points To 32 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Although general buying continues to support the market in the absence of tonnage from heavier consumers, curtailment of operations in most centers during the past week in the steel industry, resulted in a drop of 4 points in the national rate, bringing it to 32 per cent of mill capacity, according to the weekly review by the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh declined 3 points to 29 per cent, Chicago 1.5 points to 31, Eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 28, Buffalo 2 points to 28, St. Louis 4.1 points to 42.4, Cleveland 6.5 points to 27 and Wheeling 8 points to 33. Youngstown advanced 3 points to 33 and Cincinnati 27 points to 45. There was no change at Birmingham, 66 per cent, New England, 20 per cent and Detroit, 18 per cent.

More Shipbuilding

"Shipbuilding, both private and navy, is taking steady shipments for vessels now on the ways and other ships are coming into the market," says the review. "American Export Line is about to place four cargo ships, which will require 12,000 tons of steel. A Pittsburgh barge builder will build ten coal barges and four flush deck barges for stock, which will call for 2000 tons of plates.

"While the structural market lags some fairly large tonnages are being placed. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. has awarded 1900 tons for a plant addition at Springfield, Mass.; a bridge at Pittsburgh requiring 5000 tons has been placed; 3600 tons of steel for bridge repairs in New York has been distributed and 1550 tons for a bridge connecting Washington and Idaho has been booked.

"Pig iron consumption shows an increase, some producers finding shipments in March 40 to 50 per cent above previus months.

"Steel ingot production in March was 18 per cent greater than the February output, attaining 2,011,840 gross tons, representing 33.84 per cent of capacity.

Lowest in 4 Years

"For the first quarter total output was 5,447,351 tons, the lowest for any three months since the final quarter of 1934. In first quarter of 1937 production was 14,354,969 tons, at 85.23 per cent of capacity. First quarter output was 22 per cent below that of the last quarter of 1937 and 62 per cent less than first quarter of 1937.

"General softness in steelmaking scrap following practical absence of buying for domestic or export account, caused prices to decline in both east and west and the composite lost 37 cents, to $12.63, which is 12 cents below the low point of November. This is the lowest figure for this composite since the end of June, 1936, when it touched $12.47.

"The scrap influence caused the iron and steel composite to lose 9 cents, to $38.62. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70," concludes the survey.

Two Banks Merge In New Jersey With Aid of FDIC Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The largest bank merger yet undertaken by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has culminated in the opening of the new Camden Trust Company, Camden, New Jersey.

The new institution, a merger of the Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Company and the West Jersey Trust Company, has opened with about $35,000,000 deposits and nearly $40,000,000 total resources. The merger was made possible through an advance of about $12,000,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the subscription of $3,500,000 of new capital by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The merger has been accomplished without any interruption of business and without inconvenience to the customers of either institution. All deposits of the Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Company and the West Jersey Trust Company will be available in the new bank.

Stockholders of the two outgoing banks elected a temporary board of directors last Thursday. This board will name officers of the new institution.

The merger results from a series of negotiations and conferences between the banks and supervisory authorities. In addition to the active participation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve System and the State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance have approved the consolidation.

Stocks of Oil Rise Sharply in February

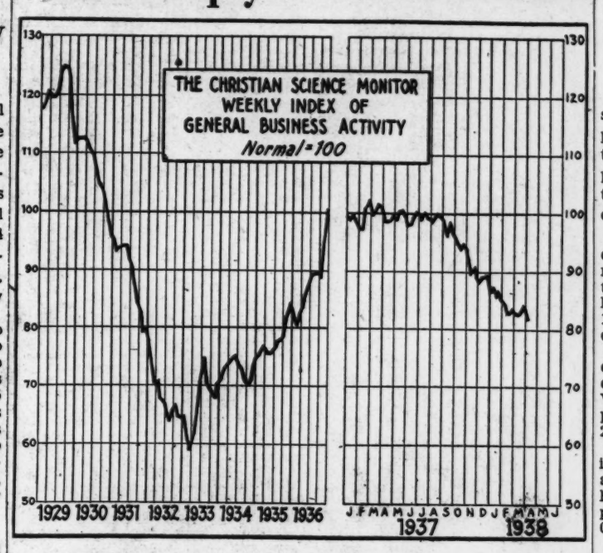
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the stocks of oils increased 7,300,000 barrels in February despite a decline for the sixth consecutive month in production of crude petroleum.

The bureau placed February oil stocks at 582,579,000 barrels compared with 575,279,000 in January. Daily average production of crude, however, totaled 3,390,800 barrels compared with 3,419,000 in January and 3,327,000 in February last year.

Some of the increase in stocks, the bureau said, resulted from lessening of demand, which dropped from 103,414,000 barrels in January to 94,945 in February.

Stocks of motor fuel increased 6,473,000 barrels, the February supply totaling 97,297,000 barrels compared with 90,824,000 in January.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Off Sharply to New Low Level



A sharp drop of two points lowered The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity to the lowest level of the current decline. On April 2 the index registered 81.8 (prel.), compared with 83.8 on March 26 and 98.5 on April 3, 1937.

The decline in the index was due entirely to a steep drop in miscellaneous carloadings. The other two components of the index, electric power production and bank debits outside New York City, showed a slight gain over the previous week.

Cancelling the substantial gain of the previous week, miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped to a level below that of two weeks previous. The movement was contrary to a seasonal rise and on an adjusted basis the index dropped to the lowest level since August, 1935.

Electric power production moved contraseasonally in the opposite direction, registering a slight gain for the week. While the level for the country is still well below that of a year ago, middle Atlantic states, registered a gain over last year, the first for any district since the latter part of January.

A moderate decline in the bank debits total fell short of expectations for the end-of-the-month movement and the adjusted figure for this series regisered a slight upturn.

Reports of activity over the past week showed further diversity of movement. The three weeks' advance in steel ingot production was interrupted by a decline of three points in the rate of operations. As yet little gain in orders is looked for from the automobile industry and the railroads.

While the increase in automobile output has been slight, sales have improved considerably during the month. Further reduction in stocks of dealers is necessary before output can be increased substantially, one of the industry's analysts has pointed out.

Construction contracts awarded last month were reported to be largest for any March since 1930, with private building showing an encouraging gain. However, both private and public construction slumped off somewhat in the first week of this month from last year's level.

Retail sales were held back by cold weather in many sections, but despite this handicap made gains of from 2 to 5 per cent over a year ago. Commodity prices declined further.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Apr. 2* 1938	Mar. 26 1938	Apr. 3 1937
Combined index	81.8	83.8	98.5
Bk debits outside NYC	80.0	79.8	93.4
Elec power produc	87.8	87.8	98.4
Misc carloadings	71.8	80.3	103.8

*Preliminary.

Railway Employment Off

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class I steam railways employed 927,308 persons in March, a decrease of 12,355 from February, 1938, and a decrease of 173,695 from March, 1937.

U. S. Has 17-Year Water Power Gain Of 10,000,000 H.P.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The total installed capacity of hydroelectric plants of 100 or more horsepower in the United States is 17,284,379 horsepower—an increase of 164,769 since the beginning of last year—the Federal Power Commission states.

Seventeen years of training the country's streams to fit into the economic life of a nation dependent to a large extent upon electricity has brought an increase of nearly 10,000,000 horsepower in installed capacity, the Commission reported.

The Pacific region, for instance, on Jan. 1, had 286 plants capable of generating 4,064,715 horsepower. Water turbines in 276 South Atlantic plants are capable of producing 3,223,902 horsepower.

Four hundred eighty nine plants in the Middle Atlantic states had an installed capacity of 2,436,549 horsepower. New England's 881 plants are prepared to develop 2,003,722 horsepower.

There are 235 plants with an installed capacity of 1,758,236 horsepower in the Mountain states; 48 in the East South Central states with an installed capacity of 1,562,719; 405 in the East North Central states with 1,244,411; 188 in the West North Central states with 840,384; and 32 in the West South Central region with 149,741.

They would make no guess as to when the work would be completed. They were generally agreed, however, that some 42,000,000 horsepower remained available for development.

Steam power still plays the dominant role in industrial New York, but figures show that State is utilizing more waterpower than any other state except California. Four hundred twenty six plants in the Empire State have an installed capacity of 1,857,754 horsepower, compared with California's installed capacity of 2,443,431 horsepower in 142 plants.

Washington ranks third with 69 plants and 1,254,287 horsepower. Alabama, North and South Carolina, Maine, Georgia, Michigan and Pennsylvania follow in the order named.

North Dakota was reported by the Commisison as having no plants of 100 or more horsepower.

Power Commission figures on plants with an installed capacity of 100 or more horsepower on Jan. 1, included:

New England—Maine, 189 and 593,386; New Hampshire, 163 and 476,788; Vermont, 151 and 273,917; Massachusetts, 205 and 441,072; Rhode Island, 51 and 27,889; Connecticut, 122 and 190,670.

Middle Atlantic—New York, 426 and 1,857,754; New Jersey, 24 and 16,516; Pennsylvania, 39 and 562,279.

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Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day 1,414,430
1938 volume to date 67,557,290
1937 volume to date 171,412,696

Stock Prices Fail To Hold Recovery On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Stocks struggled rather unsuccessfully to overcome profit selling in today's market.

Quotations, steady at the getaway, suffered set-backs of fractions to 2 points or so subsequently. There was a recovery move around noon which failed to hold and, near the final hour, many of last week's climbers were at low levels of the proceedings.

In relation to Saturday's turnover, dealings were far from lively, transfers running at the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

The list just about stood still during the reading of the President's railroad financial relief message to Congress.

There was no immediately important response, marketwise, to the communication. The fact the chief executive made no specific proposals, but passed on to the legislators recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission Committee, and urged that action be taken at once to remedy the situation, left the case of the carriers still to be settled in the opinion of some brokerage quarters.

At the same time the consensus was that Federal assistance, in one form or another, would be given the ailing roads. Rail stocks were resistant most of the day and a handful of equipment issues exhibited improvement on the theory Government loans, if decreed, would be used largely for rehabilitation.

Encountering difficulties the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, American Can, du Pont, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Deere, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Union Carbide and Otis Elevator.

In the resistant column were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Westinghouse Airbrake, Pullman, American Car & Foundry and American Locomotive.

Mining shares such as Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco and International Nickel attracted some support. The price of scrap copper was lifted ¼ of a cent a pound as foreign demand for this staple held up well.

Bond Market Firm

Early indecision gave way gradually to firmness in the bond market toward the last hour today.

Industrials generally showed strength, and the secondary rail group weak at the start, gained confidence before the close. The foreign dollar list, generally strong, was featured by firmness in German bonds and weakness in Austrian issues. U. S. Governments were backward, showing losses running to 6-32ds.

Uneven recovery in rails lifted some of the trading leaders to levels above the previous closings, though the gains were mostly confined to fractions.

Moderately ahead in the final hour were Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4½s "E," Nickel Plate 4½s, and St. Paul 5s.

Dealers noted that rails as a group showed improved action following release of President Roosevelt's message on the carrier situation.

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—A selling drive gained force as the curb market entered the final hour today, although a handful of oils and specialties retained most of earlier gains.

Metal shares were hard hit with losses of a point or more showed by Newmont Mining, Aluminum Co. and New Jersey Zinc. Losers of fractions to a point or so included Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Gulf Oil, Lake Shore, Electric Bond & Share and American Cyanamid "B."

Ahead around 2 points on small turnover were Standard Cap & Seal, and South Penn Oil, while fractional upturns were noted in Creole Petroleum, Cities Service and United Light & Power "A."

Wheat Down 1¼c In Late Setbacks

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Late setbacks carried Chicago wheat prices down 1¼ cents a bushel today, more than canceling early fractional gains.

The trade was inclined to go slow, and await the United States April Government crop report due after the close. Official estimates of the 1938 Australian crop were enlarged to 180,515,000 bushels, against 150,000,000 harvested last year.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅝-1⅛ under Saturday's finish, May 83⅞-84, July 80¾-⅞, Corn ¼-⅜ up, May 60⅝-¾, July 62-62⅛, and ats at ¼ decline to an equal advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial securities were active and firm in today's stock market, especially irons, steels, tobaccos, liquor and shipping groups. There was good continental buying of oil shares and trans-Atlantic issues moved higher following the advance in Wall Street Saturday. Coppers moved upward together with the rubbers and home rails. Foreign bonds were well supported.

Paris: Although sentiment regarding the prospects of the new government was mixed, the Bourse closed with a firm tone. Rentes gained 45 to 110 centimes and banking shares were higher, Bank of France issue moving up more than 200 francs. Electrical equipments were especially strong and international secu[rities] were in demand. Royal Dutch [gained] 150 francs and Suez Canal jumped up 350 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ¾d to 1d net higher, reacting from the higher level of the day on a bearish Australian crop estimate. Prices were almost two pence above Friday's close at one time following good buying by United Kingdom millers.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38	38	38	Apr 6
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	2	35	33½	35	+1
10⅜	6½	Adams Exp	13	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
20⅝	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	18	18	18	Apr 9
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	19	19	19	
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	4	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	17	47½	44⅞	44⅞	—2½
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	3	1	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	17	10	9¾	9⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	6	8½	8¼	8⅜	+1¼
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30 ww	8	9¾	8⅜	8⅜	—1
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8½	8½	8½	
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	11½	10½	10½	+1½
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	10	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
178½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	13	144	141½	141½	—1
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	3	8	8	8	Apr 9
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	33	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	43	43	43	
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	61	42⅞	40⅜	40⅜	—2
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2½	2	2½	+ ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	63	63	63	
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1¼e)	2	56½	56	56½	Apr 9
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (½e)	7	32¾	31⅜	32¼	+ ¼
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	84¾	84¼	84¼	—1¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	—2
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	27	19½	17¾	17¾	— ½
50	27	Am C & Fy pf (2½e)	7	38⅝	36	38¼	+1¼
17⅜	9⅛	Am Ch & Cable (½e)	16	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
100½	89⅛	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 14
105⅛	88⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	1	98	98	98	+3
8⅛	4½	Am Comi Alco	3	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	3	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug (¾e)	4	11⅞	11	11	— ¾
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	11	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
6½	4	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	15	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	15	14½	15	Apr 9
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	17¾	17½	17½	—1
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	8	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	2	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	35½	34⅞	35½	+1½
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
7⅞	4½	Am International	11	6	6	6	— ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	52	18⅝	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
74½	45	Am Locomotive pf	2	52	52	52	+ ¾
14½	10	Am M & Pr (.40e)	3	12⅜	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅜	Am M & Met	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
38¾	23	Am Metal (3g)	8	28⅝	27	27	—2¼
108½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	101	101	101	+1½
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	37	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
40½	19	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	10	24½	23¾	23¾	— ¾
33	16½	Am P&L$5pf(.93⅞k)	5	21	20⅞	21	—1½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S (.60)	124	13⅜	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅝
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	18	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅝
78	58	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	3	66	66	66	—1¾
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Razor (2)	6	17	16¾	17	Apr 9
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	7	10¼	10	10	
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(1¼e)	89	37½	35⅝	35¾	—1⅞
131	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	110	110	110	+ ½
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	Apr 9
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	99	23¾	21⅛	21½	—1⅝
11⅞	6⅛	Am Stores	3	7	6⅞	7	Apr 9
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	25½	25½	25½	+1⅛
117⅛	101¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	108	108	108	+1⅝
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)		15	15	15	Apr 8
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	129½	128	128	—3
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	68¾	68	68¾	Apr 9
72⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	10	70½	70	70½	+ ½
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	131½	131½	131½	Apr 7
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	28	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
86	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Apr 2
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	4	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
35¾	23¾	Am Wool pf	3	29⅞	29	29	—1
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L & S	19	6⅜	6	6	— ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 9
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	171	27⅞	26⅜	26½	—1⅜
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	+ ½
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	— ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¾
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Apr 5
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	17	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	3	39	38½	38¾	— ¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork(¼e)	15	29½	27¾	27¾	—2¼
7½	5½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 7
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	6	5⅝	6	
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	78	30¼	28½	28½	—1
72	42⅞	Atch T & S F pf (5)	4	55⅜	54¾	55	+ ¼
27¾	14	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	9	19⅞	18¼	18¾	—1¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	14	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	14	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
107	103	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	20	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	39	39	39	
48	36	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	Apr 9
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
6½	3	Auburn Auto	5	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	15	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	102	8⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	45	6⅝	6	6¼	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	7⅞	7¼	7½	
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	
19	12½	Barber Co	10	15¾	14⅞	15⅛	— 1
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7½	7	7	— ½
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	*21	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ½
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	14¾	14½	14½	+ ¾
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	97	97	97	+2½
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	6½	6¼	6¼	
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅝	Bendix Aviat	18	11⅞	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	5	17	16¾	17	Apr 9
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	5	35	34⅜	26	+ ¾
35⅞	40	Beth Steel	121	49	46⅝	46⅝	—2⅜
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Apr 9
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	87	86½	86½	+ ½
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	4	20½	18¾	20½	Apr 9
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	7	14½	13½	13½	— ¾
15½	10¼	Blaw-Knox	10	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	49	26¼	25	25½	—1¼
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	4	21	20½	21	—1½
13⅞	9⅝	Bond Strs (.20e)	2	11½	10½	11½	+1⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Borden Co (1.60)	21	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	21	21¾	21¼	21½	— ½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	2	16⅜	16	16	— ¾
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	7⅞	7⅝	7½	— ⅜
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	35	19	18	18	—1¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (⅜e)	1	25	25	25	+3
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	+1⅜
2¾	1½	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 5
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr 9
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	22	8½	8	8½	+ ½
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	22	21	22	+3
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	5	13½	12½	13	— ¼
41	34¼	Brown Shoe (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
10	5½	Br'swick-Balke	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	2	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ½
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	29	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	11	21¾	20½	20½	— ½
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8	8	8	Apr 9
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	10	16¼	16	16	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 7
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
22	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	Apr 9
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	3	16⅜	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	8	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	+1
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	20	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15¾	9⅜	Campbell Wyant (1)	6	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	36	14⅞	14	14⅛	—1
3¼	5	Canad Pacific	41	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	2	32	31½	31½	+ ½
4¼	4½	Capital Ad A	3	6	6	6	+1
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	3	14½	14½	14½	Apr 9
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	8	76½	74½	74½	—2½
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(½e)	28	42¼	39½	39½	—2½
103	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	3	101¼	101¼	101¼	Apr 8
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	32	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	95	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	3	20	18½	18½	—1
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
4½	2	Cent Foundry	21	3½	3	3	— ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	5	4½	5	Apr 9
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	21	35	34	34¼	— ⅜
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & P(¼e)	4	22½	22	22	— ¾
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 8
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio(1½e)	35	29¼	28	28	— ¾
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (3)	11	34½	33½	34½	Apr 9
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	4	⅝	½	½	
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	5	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr 8
1¼	½	Chi Great West	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅜	Chi Great W pf	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
14	3⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	1	11	11	11	+ ½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ¼
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
2½	22	Chi Pneu T cv pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
1¼	⅜	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr 9
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	Apr 6
16¾	12	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Apr 4
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
63⅛	35⅝	Chrysler Corp	159	45¾	43⅜	43¾	—2
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	7	12	11⅞	12	
3¾	2¾	City Stores	1	3	3	3	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	15¼	15	15	+2
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	1	20	20	20	—1
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	4	36½	36	36½	— ½
15½	10½	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr 8
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	1	121	121	121	+4
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	17	9¾	9¼	9¼	
98½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (8)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	14	20½	19	19	—1¼
*20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	7	13¼	12½	13	
22¼	13	ColumBr'castA(.40e)	5	16¾	16	16	— ½
21¼	13	ColumBr'castB(.40e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
9⅜	5½	Colum G & E (.45g)	196	5¾	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
79	67	Col G & E pf A (6)	5	68	68	68	Apr 9
18½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	8	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ¼
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	64½	63	63	— ½
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	30¼	29½	29½	— ⅜
95	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Mar20
44¾	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	36¼	36	36	+ ½
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4½)	3	95½	95½	95½	Apr 8
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents (.60)	23	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
2	1	Comwith & South	45	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
42¼	25	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	8	33¼	31¾	32	—1
27⅜	22½	Comwith Edis (1¼)	13	23¼	23	23½	— ⅜
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¼e)	8	20¾	20¼	20½	— ⅛
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	26	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	4	7	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
25⅞	17	Cons Edison (½e)	54	20⅜	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
96½	90	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	90	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	Apr 9
6⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	6	6	6	— ¾
53¼	27⅞	Cons Laundries	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Apr 9
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	65	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
101½	98¾	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅜	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3½	3½	
½	1¼	Consol Textile	12	⅜	¼	⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
86½	83⅝	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
16⅜	9⅞	ContainerCorp(1.20)	14	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	5	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
85	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	76	76	76	+5
45¾	36½	Cont Can (½e)	2	41¾	41	41	—1½
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	Apr 9
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	6	7½	7	7	— ½
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.80a)	4	27¼	27	27	— ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	24	27½	26	27¼	
16½	10	Cont Steel	2	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	4	59¾	59⅜	59¾	+ ⅛
166¼	163	Corn Products pf(7)	2	163½	163	163	Mar30
4⅝	2¼	Crane Co	10	4	4	4	Apr 9
39¼	18	Crane Co cv pf (3)	6	26	27¼	27⅛	— ⅜
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (3)	2	87	87	87	Apr 8
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh (1e)	3	23½	22¾	22¾	— ¼
20	10½	Crosley Radio	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
39½	22¼	Crown Crk & S(½e)	6	28⅜	27½	27½	—1
37	30	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	2	30

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Life Insurance In Force in N. Y. Up $1,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—There was an increase of $1,023,147,494 in the amount of life insurance written by the 57 legal reserve companies authorized to do business in New York State from 1936 to 1937, according to Louis H. Pink, Superintendent of Insurance.

In the same period, Mr. Pink announced, the net increase of the amount of insurance in force was $4,003,861,273, of which $833,378,884 was in industrial insurance.

Premium income of the companies amounted to $3,212,197,012, an increase of $34,160,707 over 1936, while total income was $4,642,604,658, a gain of $39,226,413. Claims paid increased $24,296,442 to a total of $1,160,736,398.

The data was based on financial statements filed by the companies on March 1. Assets of the reporting companies on Dec. 31, 1937, was $23,008,788,045, an increase of $1,200,977,949 over the same date of 1936.

"The gain-and-loss exhibits for the year 1937 show a net loss in surplus of $22,352,931, as against a gain of $78,782,014, in 1936," the report said. "A tabulation of first-year and of renewal premiums and expenses shows actual expenses to be well within the statutory limitation."

Aggregate assets of fraternal orders reporting to the department were equal to $841,483,798, payments by members, $107,979,118, payments to members, $81,727,732 and life insurance in force, $4,353,000,000. These figures include juvenile branches of the 85 fraternal orders. Six life and casualty associations show assets of $4,999,095, and claims paid amount to $2,727,280; while 10 hospital service associations reported assets of $2,252,964 and claims paid of $2,-551,178.

Fire and marine insurers, embracing 275 joint-stock, 72 mutual and 14 Lloyds and reciprocal insurance organizations, show combined assets of $2,462,789,664, a decrease for the year of $207,367,022; surplus of $1,-065,575,569, a decrease of $240,540,161; capital, statutory deposits and guaranty funds of $345,231,406, an increase of $5,120,357; total amount of $1,041,213,529, an increase of $24,-042,422; disbursements of $995,084,-457, an increase of $115,361,626, and total liabilities, including reserves, of $1,051,982,689, an increase of $28,-052,782 over 1936.

Co-operative fire corporations number 157, and their reports indicate a moderate advance in 1937, with assets of $6,465,843, liabilities of $2,808,500, income of $5,879,347, disbursements of $5,051,264 and risks in force of $1,110,902,518.

American Telephone Operating Income In February Declines

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported net operating income for February totaled $784,387, compared with $1,806,773 in February, 1937. Gross income for February amounted to $8,332,126 against $8,-713,508 a year ago.

Net operating income covers operating activities only, excluding non-operating income such as dividends, interest and other revenues received, and non-operating charges such as interest and rents paid.

The figures reflect principally the company's returns from its long lines business, which is generally responsive to business conditions. The drop in net income from this source in February was attributed to the low level of trade activity. The major part of the company's total net income is derived from dividends on its common stock holdings in the Associated Bell Companies, which is not included in the operating totals.

Chicago, Milwaukee Shows Tremendous 1937 Deficit

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad annual report showed 1937 net deficit after all charges of $14,221,-271, compared with $13,196,108 in 1936.

Income available for fixed charges totaled $9,824,733 a decrease of $1,-026,597. Railway operating revenues declined $1,479,810 to $107,662,276...

Financial Briefs

Purchases of fuel, materials and supplies used by the Class I railroads of the United States in connection with their operation increased $162,-962,000 last year to a total of $966,-383,000, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads announced. The roads' purchases were greater in 1937 than in any year since 1930. The increase was due in part to higher prices and to a larger volume of freight traffic in the first half of the year. In the latter half purchases were curtailed sharply.

Approximately five pounds of cheese are consumed per capita in the United States today, compared with only two and one-half pounds per capita 20 years ago, according to the current issue of the Commerce Department's "Foodstuffs 'Round the World."

Massachusetts is the fourth candy state in the country in both dollar sales and poundage, according to Walter H. Belcher, managing director of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association. Over 2,000,000,000 pounds of candy are manufactured annually in the United States. Massachusetts accounts for about 8 per cent of the total sales. The manufacturers' average sales price per pound in this State is almost 50 per cent above the sales price in Illinois, the State of the greatest poundage.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.23	105.23	105.23
4 3⅜s '47-'43	108.1	108	108
8 3⅛s '45-'43	107.20	107.20	107.20
25 3¼s '46-'44	107.11	107.11	107.11
5 4s '54-'44	111.27	111.26	111.27
4 2¾s '47-'45	103.28	103.28	103.28
1 2¾s '47-'45 reg	103.25	103.25	103.25
1 3s '48-'46	105.6	105.6	105.6
2 4¼s '52-'47	116.5	116.4	116.5
2 2¾s '51-'48	101.30	101.30	101.30
2 2½s '48	101.5	101.5	101.3
8 2½ '53-'49	99.26	99.23	99.24
37 2¾s '54-'51	101.	100.30	101
3 3s '55-'51	103.28	103.28	103.28
30 2¾s '60-'55	101.31	101.27	101.27

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3¼s '64-'44	104	104	104

Home Owners' Loan

13 2¾s '49-'39	101.9	101.9	101.8
27 3s '52-'44	103.13	103.11	103.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp s4 '48	92	91	92
12 Alleghany 5s '50 st	25	24¾	24¾
18 Allis Chalm 4s '52	102¾	102⅛	102⅛
1 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
10 Am T & T 3½s '43	113	113	113
28 Am T & T 3¼s '66	100⅜	100	100⅛
27 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜
2 Am WW & E 6s 75	89	89	89
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104	103½	104
9 Arm Del 4s 55	91	90¾	91
17 AT&SF 4s 95	101½	101½	101½
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 ACL clt 4s 52	56	56	56
4 ACLine 4½s 64	60	59½	59½
4 ACLine 4½s 45	70	70	70
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s	19½	19½	19½
10 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	16¾	16¾	16¾
20 B&O rfg 6s 95	24	23½	23½
15 B&O 1st 5s 48	47	45½	47
25 B&O rfg 5s 95		21½	21
23 B&O 5s 96 F	23	21	20½
5 B&O 5s 2000D	21½	21⅛	21⅛
44 B&O cv 4½s 60	17¾	17	17⅛
10 B&O 4s 48	43¼	42¾	42¾
11 B&O 5s SW 50	33½	33	33
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	98	98	98
7 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51st	99¾	99¼	99¼
7 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	100⅝	100⅛	100¼
3 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	85¼	84⅜	84¾
29 Boston&Me 5s 67	34⅜	33	34⅜
10 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	31	30	31
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	34½	34½	34½
5 Bkly City RR 5s 41	41	40½	41
4 Bkly Edis 5s 66	102	102	102
18 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	43¾	43½	43¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	102	101½	101½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119	119	119
22 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113½	113⅝
33 Can Pac 5s '54	96½	96⅜	96⅜
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	90½	90½	90½
3 Caro C&O 6s '52	98	98	98
5 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10	10	10
1 Cen Hud G&E 3½s'65	107⅛	107⅛	107½
8 Cen Pac Pass 4s '49	101⅜	101⅛	101¾
27 Cen Pac 5s '60	47	46	47
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	26¾	26	26¾
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22½	22½	22½
2 C of Ohio 1st 5s '39	104	104	104
2 C&O 4½s '92	113	112⅞	112⅞
10 C&O rfg 3½s'66E	92¼	92	92¼
3 Chi & Alton 3s'49	20	18	20
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	101½	101½	101½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	12	11⅞	12
1 Chi & E Ill 5s'51 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
20 Chic Gt West 4s'59	18½	17½	17¾
63 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9	9¼
31 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	23¾	23½	23⅝
3 CM&SP 4½s'89RE	24¼	23	24¼
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23½	23	23½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9½	9½	9½
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17½	17⅜	17½
119 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5½	5	5½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
27 Chi&NW 4s '87	16	16	16
21 Chi&NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	44	44	44
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	6½	6½	6½
32 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4	½
1 CRI&P 4s '88	17¼	17¼	17¼
48 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7½	7	7½
13 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
1 CSL&NO 5s '51	58	58	58
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	103½	103¼	103¼
3 Cinn Gas&El 3 s'66	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108⅝	108¾	108¾
22 CCC&StL 4½s8 '77	52⅛	51	51
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	81	80¼	80¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¼	78	78
8 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72	70½	72
12 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	91⅜	91	91
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	90	89	89
3 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	105⅞	105¾	105¾
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96¼	96	96
10 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100¼	100½
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106	106	106
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	101½	101½	101½
12 Con Edis 3½s '56	99½	99¼	99¼
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Con Oil 3½s '51	96	96	96
3 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	40	40	40
44 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	104½	104⅜	104½
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	102	102	102
2 Container Cor 6s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Crown Will 6s 51	103½	103¼	103½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32	31	32
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	106¼	106¼	106½
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	39¼	38	38½
20 D & R G 4s '36	12⅞	12	12⅞
10 D & R G West 5s '55	6	5¼	6
11 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6	5¾	5¾
2 Det Ed 5s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	112	112	112
3 Det Ed 4s '65	108¼	108	108
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	102½	102½	102½
38 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	106¾	107
3 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	98¾	98	98¾
31 Erie rfg 5s '67	13	12¼	12⅞
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	13¼	12¾	12¾
15 Erie 1st 4s '96	37	37	37
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20	20½
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	16	16	16
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	16	16	16
2 Fed Lt & Tr 5s '54B	75¼	75	75
1 Fed Lt & Tr 5s '42	93	93	93
3 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5½	5½	5½
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102	102	102
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Gen Mot Acc 3s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
36 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	44	43¼	44
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	92¾	91¾	91⅞
5 Goodrich 6s '45	88	87½	87⅞
10 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	88	88	88
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	79¾	79½	79¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	75½	74½	75½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	74	73⅞	73⅞
8 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100¼	100	100
46 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	83½	82½	83
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	77	76½	76½
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	60	59⅞	59⅞
4 Gulf St Util 4s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Hockg V 4½s '99	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Hudson Clol 5s '62A	17	16¾	16¾
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	43	43	43
15 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14	14
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	42⅜	41¾	41¾
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
33 Ill Cen 4s '66	32½	31	32¼
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	42½	42½	42½
26 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	40¼	38½	39
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	37½	36	37
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
13 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞
3 Interb R T 6s '32	14	14	14
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	49	49	49
10 Interlake Iron 4s '47	75	75	75
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
29 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s '52	4	4	4
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16½	15¾	16½
7 Int Hydro E 6s '44	60½	59	59¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	42½	42½	42½
7 Int Paper 6s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	84	84	84
40 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	80½	80	80½
18 Int T&T 4½s '52	48¾	48½	48¾
49 Int T&T 5s '55	52	51	51
2 KCFS & Mem 4s '36	24	24	24
3 K C South 5s '50	56½	56½	56½
2 K C Term 4s '60	104½	104½	104½
1 Keith B F 6s '46	80	80	80
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	100¼	100	100
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	97	97	97
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	87¾	87¼	87¼
5 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	45	44	45
5 Lac Gas 5½s '53	52	52	52
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	52	52	52
4 L S & M S 3½s '97	89½	89½	89½
1 Lautaro Nitrate '75	26½	26¼	26½
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	52	52	52
2 Leh C & N 4½s '54 C	51	51	51
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	21	21	21
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23½	23	23
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22⅝	22	22½
23 Leh Val 4s 2003	20⅝	20	20
1 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	39	39	39
2 Loew's 3½s '46	95½	95½	95½
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
1 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	88	88	88
6 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	74	74	74
2 Manat Sug 4s '57	24⅞	24⅜	24⅛
4 Market St Ry 7s '40	92½	92	92½
5 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 Mil El Ry&L 5s '61 B	100	99¾	100
5 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100¼	100	100¼
4 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10	10	10
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	38	36½	37
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	32½	32⅛	32⅛
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	33	33	33
67 Mo Pac 5½s '49	4½	4	4¼
20 Mo Pac 5s '65	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
74 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¼	18⅜	19¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	19	19
19 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19¾	19	19⅜
42 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19¼	18¼	19¼
48 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	5¾	6
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	86½	86½	86½
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
1 Nassau El 4s '51	18¼	18¼	18¼
24 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	96½	96	96½
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105½
1 NJ Pow&L 4¼s'60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	92	92	92
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	91	90	90
3 NO Tex&M5½s'54	29¼	28½	29¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NO Tex&M 5s'54	25½	25½	25½
118 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	52	52
117 NYC 4½s 2013A	48½	47	47
7 NYC cn 4s '98	65	62¼	65
12 NYC 3¾s '48	66¼	66¼	66¼
18 NYC 3¼s '52	59	57¼	57¼
39 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48¾	47	47
5 NYC & HR 4s '42	78¾	78¾	78¾
13 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81½	80⅝	81
10 NYC & Hr 3½s'97reg	76¾	76¾	76¾
4 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	48	48	48
6 NYCh&StL5½s'74A	44	43	44
35 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	39¼	38¼	39
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	59	59	59
2 NY Conn 4½s '63	101	101	101
2 NY Dock Co 5s '38	92¾	92¾	92¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 NY G El H&P 4s'49	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
10 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18⅝	18	18⅝
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17½	17¼	17½
7 NYNH&H 4s'57		7	6⅝
8 NY O&W rfg 4s'92		8½	8½
2 NY Tel 4½s'39	106	105⅝	106
15 NY Tel 3¼s'67	104¾	104½	104½
10 Norf & W 4s'96	113½	113½	113½
7 Nor Am Co 5s'61	98½	98½	98½
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103¼	103¼	103¼
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	65	65
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60	60	60
5 Nor Pac 4½s2'2047	53	53	53
29 Nor Pac 4s'97	81½	81	81⅜
16 Nor Pac 3s 2047	54	53⅜	54
7 Ohio Ed 4s'65	99⅞	99	99
9 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	97	96½	97
1 Ore Sh Line 5s'46	110	110	110
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 OrlWash RR&N 4s'61	97½	97	97½
10 Otis Steel 4½s'62	62	61	62
12 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	58	58	58
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	58	58	58
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	34	34	34
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	80	80	80
9 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	95⅞	95½	95¾
5 Pen Co 3½s '41 B	102½	102½	102½
13 Pen RR gen 5s '68	102	101¾	101¾
59 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	92½	92	92¼
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	77½	76¼	77½
23 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	90	89	89
5 Pen RR 3½ '48	107½	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	84	84	84
32 Pen RR 3¼s '52	74¾	73¼	74¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	64	64	64
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Phila Co 5s '67	82½	82	82
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Phil Read C & I 6s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
5 Ph Read C & I 5s '73	12¾	12	12
3 Philippine Ry 4s '37	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	51	50	50½
72 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	11½	11¼	11½
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	86¼	84	84
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	56	56	56
7 Readg 4½s '97 A	73	73¾	73
2 Republic Steel 5½s '54	100	100	100
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	76½	76½	76½
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	77	77	77
6 Republic Steel 4½s '50	105	105	105
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 RI Al&Nor 4½s'34	97	97	97
2 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 St L Peo&NW 5s '48	15	15	15
1 St L S F 5s '50 ct	11	11	11
11 St L S F 4½s '78	9⅞	9½	9⅝
32 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	10½	11¼
5 St L SW rfg 5s '90	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	50	50	50
6 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	110	110	110
1 St L&SF Pass 4s '34	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 SanDiego G&E 4s '65	109	108¾	108¾
29 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7⅞	7¼	7⅝
3 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1 Sea A L aj 5s '49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Sea A L 1st 5s ct	12	11½	12
10 Sea A Lrfg 4s '59	5¾	5¼	5¾
8 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
15 Shell Un 3½s '51	98¼	97⅞	98¼
1 Simmons 4s '52	81½	81½	81½
8 Skelly Oil 4s '51	94	94	94
10 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	106	105¾	105¾
4 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	103	102¾	102¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106	106	106
15 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42	40⅜	41¼
44 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¼	40	40¼
50 Pac 4½s '69	41¼	39¾	39¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67¾	67¾	67¾
25 So Pac clt 4s '49	43	42	42¾
25 So Pac 3¾s '46	57	56⅝	56⅞
6 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
5 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	85	84½	85
13 South Ry 6½s '56	42¼	42¼	42¼
14 South Ry gen 6s '56	39¾	39	39
20 South Ry cn 5s '94	60	58½	58½
52 South Ry gen 4s '56	35¾	34¼	34¼
1 So Ry 4s M&O '3b	61½	61½	61½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107½	107½	107½
8 S W Gas & El 4s '60	101	101	101
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
2 Studebak 6s cv '50	58	57½	57½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	105½	105⅝	105⅝
1 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	98	98	98
1 Ten El Pw 6s'47A	86	86	86
30 Tex Corp 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	73	73	73
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	75	75	75
3 Third Ave aj 5s'60	5¼	5	5
2 Third Ave 4s '60	27	26¾	26¾
17 Tide Wat AssoO3½s'52	100	100	100
1 Union Oil Cal 2½s'52	100½	100½	100½
9 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	110	110	110
20 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107½	107¾
10 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	100¼	100	100
4 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	105	105	105
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	68½	68¼	68½
32 U S Rub 5s '47	105	29-32	105
6 Utah P&L 5s '44	81	80½	80¾
3 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107½	107½	107½
22 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39 reg	42	42	42
7 Wabash 5s '80 D	9½	9½	9½
25 Wabash 5s '76 B	10¼	9½	10
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	9½	9½	9½
2 Walwrth 4s '55	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
10 Warner Bros 6s '39	67½	67½	67½
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	99¼	99	99
17 West Md 5½s '77 A	76	76	76
12 West Md 4s '52	75	74	74
5 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	99½	99½	99½
5 West Pac 5s '46 shd	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Western Un 5s '51	61⅜	60½	61⅛
36 Western Un 5s '60	59	59	59
11 Western Un 4½s '50	61¼	60	61⅛
6 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	86½	86⅛	86½
1 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	74	74	74
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	10	10	10
13 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	6¼	6	6
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	104½	104½	104½
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	96¾	96¾	96¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Akershus5s'63	100 5-32	100 5-32	100 5-32
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
17 Argentina 4s '1 Ap	80	79½	79½
24 Argentine 4½s '71	89½	89½	89¾
11 Australia 5s '55	104¾	104½	104¾
20 Australia 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
4 Australia 4½s '58	99¾	99¾	99¾
53 Australia 7s '57	36	34	34¼
10 Belgium 7s '55	113	113	113¼
4 Belgium 6½s '49

Middle Europe Diplomacy

National Socialist Push to the East Foreseen Without War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 11—The Austrian problem, which Germany always has regarded as a "family problem" has been settled without reference to the other powers.

And the reason the rest of Europe accepted Germany's "peaceful" occupation of the middle Danube was because it was powerless to do otherwise.

But that cannot be interpreted as meaning that France, England, Italy, or any other powers are ignorant of the significance of the change which has been brought about.

The map of Europe has been altered so that henceforth the economic and man-power resources of the "sister state" of Austria are now at the disposal of National Socialism's Greater German racial policy, and an important jumping-off ground for southeast Europe has been secured.

The assimilation of Austria, politically, economically, and culturally, through its complete incorporation in the Third Reich will be National Socialism's first important task. The political self-effacement of that country, begun long before National Socialism was a menace to Austria, is now complete. Economically, Austria's contribution to the Four Year Plan, designed to make Germany self-sufficient on a "defense economy" (Wehrwirtschaft) basis will be immediately forthcoming. The new province will be an important extension of the basis of Germany's preparation for "defense"—that term so often heard here, which embraces all that is meant by "German honor" and which in its turn means the abolition of all that a "dictated" peace imposed upon Germany in 1919, if not much more.

Economic Weapon

The annexation of Austria has a tremendous significance, negatively and positively, for the Third Reich's future foreign policy.

French political and English financial influences at Vienna now cease to exist. The former schemes of Danubian economic co-operation are now dead, and Vienna's policy will be Berlin's. Austria's trade treaties will henceforth be Third Reich's treaties, and this economic weapon will make itself much more seriously felt than the western democracies appear to have realized.

Germany, because of the importance of its market for the Balkan countries, has tied most of them economically to itself. This policy will continue more rigidly in the future, so that the Greater Germany's supplies of agricultural produce, and markets for its manufactured goods will be assured. And if the flag will not follow trade, control of these smaller states' foreign policy will certainly follow.

Greater Germany's new position in central Europe, backed by its large army and air force, will produce a more vigorous foreign policy in the future. The lines of its development have already been indicated clearly in National Socialist racial policy, which expresses deep concern for their German kith and kin in other states, provided the social and foreign policies of those states do not coincide with the Reich's. This is seen most prominently just now in the case of Czechoslovakia. But there appears no reason why the threat of Germany's armed force should not also make itself felt in other states with German minorities, i. e. in almost every state of east and southeast Europe.

The threat of bolshevism is also another useful weapon which can be used as occasion suits, especially since that term can cover almost any system or individual opinion which is not National Socialist—interference to save a country from becoming "a second Spain."

Drive of Empire

The presence of Greater Germany at Vienna is considered in certain quarters as the beginning of that southeast drive which might result in a new confederation of states dominated from Berlin.

None of the states from the Danube to the Aegean or the Black Sea are powerful enough to resist this new empire; while Italy, through the Berlin-Rome axis, is closely allied to it.

Thus, the way to North Africa and the Near East is open for this country; and to many, the vision of a German eastward expansion such as was pictured in pre-1914 days again appears to their eyes. Tempting though this picture may be, it should not be forgotten that the policy of racialism at the basis of National Socialist policy is itself such as to awaken a similar reaction among other nations, which also have regard for their independence and individual cultural development. History has already shown how such feelings in German and Slav led to the Pan-Germanism and its counterpart, Panslavism in the nineteenth century. Therefore, if "blood" is so fundamental a factor as the Third Reich proclaims, is it not logical to assume that non-German "blood" can and will also feel the same call?

The possible development of such a European hegemony has always been regarded as a danger to continental peace and has been effectively opposed. Whether this Balance of Power theory could or would again make itself effective in such an eventuality, the future alone can show.

But it cannot be stressed too strongly that for the moment, at any rate, Greater Germany's strength will be felt economically, with its armed forces at the back for possible use. The Third Reich does not intend to take the heavy risks of war until it is absolutely driven thereto or sees a clear chance of winning. Germans have come to believe that because of the "bloodless" successes which Herr Hitler has already attained, he will achieve all his other ends in the same way, knowing how to act when the right time comes. Hence, they believe that it will not be necessary to go to war.

'Ja' Customary In Reich Voting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

Austria's overwhelming "Ja" vote yesterday, ratifying Germany's absorption of the Reich, was accomplished through a balloting system which springs from ample National Socialist precedent. In three previous cases in Germany the plebescite has been proved capable of producing a practical unanimity.

In November, 1933, Germany gave a 93.4 per cent approval to the Third Reich's withdrawal from the League of Nations. In August, 1934, Herr Hitler's assumption of power as President and Chancellor was accompanied by an 88.1 per cent vote of approval. German remilitarization of the Rhineland in March, 1936, was thoroughly sanctioned by the people—with a 98.79 per cent "Ja" vote in accord with the Führer's action.

Japan Pays for Loss From Bombs in China

TOKYO, April 11 (AP)—The Japanese Government today paid the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in South China $2,365 for damaging a hospital at Waichow in a bombing raid last September. The money settlement was the first of its kind to be made. Payment was made through the American Embassy.

Naval Frontier: U. S. and Japan at Odds

(Continued from Page 1)

posed on Japan the short end of a 5-5-3 naval ratio. This in abstract theory was supposed to give Japan naval equality in its home waters with either Britain or the United States. It also meant decided Japanese naval inferiority under any circumstances involving Anglo-American co-operation. Without such co-operation both Britain and the United States were the equals of Japan as powers in Asia. With such co-operation they were dominant in Asia.

This status quo in naval fighting ships was implemented by the non-fortification clause of the treaty which was intended to prevent either Japan on one side or Britain and America on the other from upsetting the existing power balance by constructing new or stronger naval bases in the Far East. And it was further implemented by the Nine-Power Pact guaranteeing the territorial and administrative integrity of China—a further effort to keep Japan from increasing its relative power position in the Far East.

Treaty Restraints Flouted

Since 1922 Japan has been engaged, at first gradually, in throwing off the restraints which this treaty placed on its power and influence in the Far East. Its first concrete move was fortification of the mandated islands which extended Japanese military power down and out in the southwestern Pacific in a wedge between the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines which advanced the range of Japanese naval power a third of the way across the Pacific.

Next came defiance of the open door in China with seizure of Manchuria. Third came denunciation of the Naval Treaty, including the 5-5-3 ratio and the non-fortification agreement. The result was destruction of the entire fabric of restrictions intended to keep Japan from gaining hegemony in Far Eastern waters.

The issue this raised for American diplomacy was a perfectly clear one. Was it to America's interest to resist this rise of Japan as the dominant power in the Far East? The corollary of more immediate concern in Washington was whether American diplomacy should seek to maintain a potential position as an influential power in the Far East.

The State Department approached the answer in the following fashion. It decided first of all that it was contrary to American interest to allow a single nation to become dominant in Asia. It set as the ultimate objective to be aimed at a balance of power which would nullify dominance by any one just as for centuries the European objective of British diplomacy has been a continental balance of power which would nullify any attempt to achieve absolute European dominance.

China and Russia Invaded

This decision meant that American diplomacy did not want Japan weakened, but on the other hand did not want it to gain Asiatic hegemony. It looked toward the day when China would be strong enough to create a stable equalibrium as against Japan. And it counted further on sufficient Russian strength to add a further equalizing factor.

It saw this objective approaching realization as Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek began to make astonishing headway toward the unification and nationalization of China. It looked forward to a balance of power in which American interests would be automatically safeguarded by the existence of the Asiatic balance rendering unnecessary further maintenance of troops and warships in Asia and assuring the prospect of successful independence for the Philippines.

But Japan upset this promising prospect rather rudely, as far as the State Department was concerned, when it launched the latest invasion of China designed primarily to destroy before it became effective the new development of China as a successful balance to Japan's power. In another five years, presumably, what has happened would have been impossible and Japan would have been irrevocably relegated to the position of one power among equals, forever denied the attainment of its declared objective of complete dominance in Asia.

Help Intended for China

American policy has ever since been keyed to an increasingly vigorous effort to prevent this Japanese achievement. Everything possible within the limitations created by either the apathy or opposition of public opinion has been done, both to encourage Chinese resistance and to meet the threat of expanding Japanese naval power. The basic policy has been to throw obstacles in the way of Japanese objectives. The application of that policy is to be found in many actions and decisions.

Important among these was the decision against application of the Neutrality Act in order that American munitions could continue to be shipped to China, even though this meant making them available to Japan as well. It was what the Chinese wanted. It meant keeping the American flag flying on navy gunboats on the Yangtze, both as an encouragement to China and as an obstacle to Japan. It meant whatever financial aid to China could be rendered, and the American purchase of Chinese silver has presumably provided China with substantial credits in this country.

Bases Needed for Fleet

Of a much more positive character has been the extensive building up of potential American naval strength in the Pacific. This strength depends on two major factors, a fleet with all its components, and bases for that fleet and its components. Without Pacific bases a fleet treble the size of the present American fleet would not be a potential factor in Far Eastern diplomacy. A fleet with such bases is.

For example, an extremely well-qualified American naval authority has estimated that the existing American Navy of today strengthened by a British squadron of six battleships and appropriate supporting strength could, if based on Singapore and controlling Manila and Hong Kong, defeat the existing Japanese Navy in its home waters.

Current American naval policy becomes much clearer in this context. From the strictly strategic point of view there are two objectives in view. One is strictly defensive. It is to make the defense line from the Aleutians through Hawaii to Samoa and back to Panama so powerful that Japan could not threaten it potentially. The other is to provide means whereby the mere existence of American naval strength could implement American diplomacy beyond that point.

Strong Support for Diplomacy

Diplomacy looks upon naval power primarily as a peace weapon, and only in the last analysis as a war weapon. Navies are built, not primarily to fight, but to make the achievement of diplomatic objectives possible with fighting. In theory it is only when diplomacy miscalculates that armed forces become war forces.

The objective in this case is a positive American contribution to the forces which will balance Japan in the Far East. It is being done by meeting in new warships both known and suspected Japanese construction, and simultaneously by creating the means whereby this fleet will be of more strategic weight in the Far East.

Unpublicized and secret improvements in the naval base at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians is one step. Acquisition of Canton Island, providing a lagoon in which over 100 seaplanes could land and find shelter, is another. An unstated assumption that Britain's great base at Singapore is available to the American navy in time of war is a third. U. S. Maritime Commission subsidies to private oil companies to build extra speed and gun mountings into their new oil tankers is a fourth. A movement to defer independence for the Philippines is a fifth.

It is at this point that the question of a "naval frontier" comes into the picture. Isolationist sentiment in Congress has resulted in a proposal to write into the new naval authorization bill a restriction prohibiting the use of the American Navy beyond a certain line in the Pacific under any circumstances except that of actual attack. If this were accepted by the Administration it would completely nullify one phase of America's existing Far Eastern diplomatic policy—which is to use increasing naval power as one counterbalance to Japan's power and influence in Asia.

Administration for Free Hand

For exactly the same reason that the Administration is opposed to any such restriction, Japan is anxious to establish it. Such a "naval frontier" would unquestionably play into the hands of Japanese power politics because it would eliminate this retraining factor from Japanese calculations of the potential opposing elements.

There is no actual "naval frontier" in the Pacific now. The nearest thing to it is the unwritten and unspecified understanding that in annual maneuvers neither the American nor Japanese fleets will cross the International Date Line, which is known in naval parlance as "the fence." Neither fleet conducts war games, or maneuvers, on the other's side of "the fence." But American diplomacy and American naval policy does not admit that there is anything more than a friendly gesture involved in this fact. It is not admitted here that there is anything to prevent a crossing of "the fence."

It is significant that particularly during the last week as the naval authorization bill is being examined in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee Tokyo spokesmen are having a good deal to say about "naval frontiers." They have accused the United States of advancing its frontier, and have insisted that Japan must have an unchallenged "naval frontier" of its own in the Pacific. For Washington to accept such contentions would be to admit that it has no right in Asiatic waters—is not an Asiatic power. To accept such contentions would be the most positive and conclusive admission possible that the United States abandons all claim to being a Far Eastern power.

The question of a "naval frontier" is, therefore, today the key to America's position and policy in the Far East.

Gadget

(Continued from Page 1)

mided $1.25 into $300,000 in two years' time for this invention. The inkwell is an inverted bottle of ink. The pen dips into a little pocket at the side and automatically fills itself like the "trees soak up moisture from the ground," Mr. Gregory pointed out.

Albert Lang, a lad from Buffalo, and a leader of the newly organized "Junior Inventors of America," was proud of his two-sided cake-cutter and his new hitch-hiking cane, both his own recent inventions. Albert evidently is a "chip off the old block" for his mother has figured out more than 100 inventions for kitchen gadgets including a camp stove easily set up in the woods for overnight pioneers and new insets for cake pans which will mold puddings and bake all kinds of pastry in various shapes.

In his hitch-hiking cane, Albert has decided that it would be much easier for people thumbing their way to have licenses. His cane has a metal top with a license plate, a hook for his coat when he sits by the side of the road, another hook for hanging the cane on a tree, and a tin cup arrangement for refreshment. All Albert needs now is some city council to pass a law whereby those using the cane are passed as reputable hikers with a license number.

Teens Are Active

More teen-age people are tinkering with inventions, according to Albert who reported that there are now five chapters of "Junior Inventors"—Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati—comprising some 300 members. They are affiliated with the National Inventors Congress.

"Gadget Chief," Albert G. Burns, President of the National Inventors Congress, urged the inventors to oppose legislation intended to declare a moratorium on the issuance of patents and which would limit protection to inventors. Both the Summer Bill and the McFarlane Bill, he said, were opponents of progress. "They would attempt to make the part above the shoulders merely a hat-rack and would attempt to legislate people's thinking."

To the contention that too many inventions have caused the depression, Mr. Burns replied that inventions have often opened up new kinds of jobs for people. "Every basic invention has provided work for millions," he said. "Selden, who developed on paper the combustion engine which was the start of the horesless wagon, finally provided through invention employment to more than eight million people in the rubber, gas, steel, and oil industries. Yet he was laughed at and had to wait 14 years before he could find someone to help him build his model.

"When you try to suppress your thinkers through legislation, then it is a good sign that your nation is on the down-grade," declared Mr. Burns. "If we would encourage our Seldens of today we might find a solution for the depression."

Troy 'Taxcentinels' Get Florida Bids

TROY, N. Y., April 9 (AP)—Three new college groups, including two from Florida, lined up yesterday with the "penny protest" against hidden taxes inaugurated by students of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute here.

Applications were received from the Sidonia Society of the University of Miami, Fla., the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla., and Ray Reinwald, of Pennsylvania State College.

Robert Baumann, President of the original group of "Taxcentinels," organized here to dramatize hidden taxes by paying a quarter of the purchase price of each article in copper money, said charters would be issued to similar groups in other colleges.

California Starts Conservation Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Gov. Frank F. Merriam has appointed a committee of 30 representative citizens of California to co-operate with the State Planning Board in making a comprehensive survey of park and recreational lands with an idea to preserving virgin mountain areas for future generations.

Governor Merriam, in naming the committee, said that unless some action is taken immediately, the rapid advance of civilization will eliminate virgin country.

Committee members are: A. E. Henning, Chief of the State Division of Parks; Francis P. Farquar, Past President of the Sierra Club; Josephine Randall, Executive Officer of the San Francisco Playground Council; John H. Covington, Executive Secretary of the State Park Commission; Thomas Stanley, Manager of the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland Association; Lantz Smith, Secretary of Eureka Chamber of Commerce; V. W. Moir, Secretary of the California State Chamber of Commerce; Clyde Edmonson, Secretary of the Redwood Empire Association; and J. R. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune.

First U. S. Law School

The first law school in the United States was established at Litchfield, Conn., in 1784.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kitchener: Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate Auditorium, 787 King Street West, 8:15 p. m., April 18.
London: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., April 17.
Ottawa: Chateau Laurier Hotel, 8.15 p. m., April 21.
Sarnia: Church Edifice, Vidal and Charlotte Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

England

Essex

Chingford: Queen's Pavilion, Royal Forest Hotel, 8 p. m., April 25.

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.

Hampshire

Portsmouth (First Church): Church Edifice, Pembroke Road, 8 p. m., April 26.

Lancashire

Oldham: Grovernor Super Cinema, Union Street, 3 p. m., April 24.

London

London (Tenth Church): Lewisham Town Hall, S. E. 6, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Somersetshire

Street: Crispin Hall, 8 p. m., April 28.

Staffordshire

Wolverhampton: Odeon Cinema, off Victoria Street, 3 p. m., April 24.

Yorkshire

Bradford (Society): Greenfield Congregational Church, Carlisle Road, Manningham, 8 p. m., April 28.

Scotland

Dumbartonshire — Helensburgh: Victoria Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.

Switzerland

Berne: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 28, in English; Grosser Casino Saal, 8 p. m., May 3, in German.
Geneva (First Church): Victoria Hall, rue General Dufour, 8:30 p. m., April 25. In French.
Lausanne (Second Church): Maison du Peuple rue Carolina, 8:30 p. m., April 26 In French.
Neuchatel: Temple du Bas, 3 p. m., April 24. In French.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: Church Edifice, Forest Avenue and La Fayette Street, 7:45 p. m., April 18.
Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.

California

National City: Sweetwater Union High School, 3 p. m., April 17.
Riverside: Memorial Auditorium, Seventh and Lemon Streets, 8 p. m., April 19.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, Sixteenth and J Streets, 8 p. m., April 22.
San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Thirteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
San Diego (Sixth Church): Point Loma High School Auditorium, Zola Street and Chatsworth Boulevard, 3 p. m., April 17.

Connecticut

Bridgeport: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 18.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 21.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice; Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., April 21.
Hoopeston: Lorraine Theater, 2:30 p. m., April 17.
Rockford (First Church): Second Congregational Church, 318 North Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Streator: Women's Club Building, 305 East Hickory Street, 8 p. m., April 22.
Woodstock: Methodist Church, 3 p. m., April 17.

Iowa

Clinton: Modernistic Ballroom, Fourth Avenue South and First Street, 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Kansas

Independence: Memorial Hall, Penn and Locust Streets, 3 p. m., April 17.

Maryland

Hagerstown: Maryland Theater, South Potomac Street, 3:30 p. m., April 17.

Massachusetts

Belmont (auspices First Church): Cambridge: Belmont High School, Orchard Street, 8 p. m., April 21.

Michigan

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Port Huron: Masonic Temple, Sixth Street, 8 p. m., April 18.

Missouri

Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 17.
Hannibal: Auditorium, New Hannibal High School, McMasters Avenue 8 p. m., April 19.
Maryville: Presbyterian Church, Main and Jenkins Streets, 3 p. m., April 17.
Poplar Bluff: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 18.
St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., Apri 19.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 4 p. m., April 17.

Montana

Great Falls: Grand Theater, 213 Third Street North, 8 p. m., April 19.
Livingston: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 18.

Nebraska

Fremont: First Congregational Church, Broad and Military Avenue, 8 p. m., April 21.

New Jersey

Collingswood: Collingswood High School Auditorium, Collings and Oxford Avenues, 8 p. m., April 17.
Elizabeth: Masonic Temple, 668 North Broad Street, 3:30 p. m., April 17.
Oradell: Oradell Junior High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 17.
Orange: Orange High School, Central and Lincoln Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., April 21.

New York

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 19.
Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8617 Thirty-fifth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 23.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
New York (Fourteenth Church): 555 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 18.
Peekskill: Ford Auditorium, Peekskill Military Academy, 8 p. m., April 17.
Pelham: Pelham Memorial High School Auditorium, Colonial and Corlies Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

North Carolina

Greensboro (Second Church): King Cotton Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., April 18.

Ohio

Bellevue: Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 18.
Columbus (joint lecture): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., April 19.
Dover: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 21
Hamilton: Hamilton High School Auditorium, Sixth and Butler Streets, 3 p. m., April 17.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, Eastern Avenue at Arthur Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.
Warren: Church Edifice, Washington Street and Vine Avenue N. E., 8:15 p. m., April 22.

Oklahoma

Enid: Enid High School Auditorium, Monroe and Wabash, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
El Reno: El Reno High School, Bickford and Watts, 8 p. m., April 21.
Stroud: Stroud High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

Oregon

Baker: Church Edifice, Third and Washington Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 22.
Pendleton: Church Edifice, Main and Lewis Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 21.
Portland (Fourth Church): City Auditorium, Southwest Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., April 22.

Pennsylvania

Upper Darby: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, east of Sixty-ninth Street, 8:15 p. m., April 21.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Church Edifice, Dunlap Street and Monroe Avenue, 8 p. m., April 22.

Texas

Austin: Church Edifice, 114 West Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., April 22.

Virginia

Greenwood: Church Edifice, Jefferson Highway, fifteen miles west of Charlottesville, 3:30 p. m., April 17.

Washington

Ellensburg: First Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., April 18.
Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 17.
Tacoma (Third Church): Lincoln High School, Columbia Avenue and South Ninth Street, 8 p. m., April 21.
Walla Walla: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 19.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., April 18 and 19.

Wyoming

Casper: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 17.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on May 1, 8; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc, on May 1, June 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 1, June 5.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 17, 24.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc., also W8XK, 15.2mc, on April 17, May 15, June 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WGDY 1180kc on May 1, June 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 24, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 8, June 12, July 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on May 1, June 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on April 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; June 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 1, June 5.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, April 17, 24, May 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

General Classified

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro Street—Three light, airy rooms; refrigeration; free parking. CLARKE, Com. 8548.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

TORONTO, ONT.—Young woman will care for children of parents desiring to travel alone, by day or longer; good home at beach. GR. 4804.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CLEANING AND DYEING

TORONTO, ONT.—Rite Cleaners, 85 Balfour Ave. GR. 1555—Suits, topcoats, dresses, Chesterfields and rugs cleaned. Estimates gladly given.

CORSETIERES

COSTUME CORSETRY—Gossards and others. Mrs. Nellie Bartlett, 801 Elm. Rm. 204, Manchester, N. H.

DRESSMAKING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Emily Johnson, 334 E St., N. E.; dressmaking; wardrobes put in good condition in your home by experienced dressmaker; $3 per day. Lincoln 3458.

FOLDING CHAIRS

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston. CAP. 3632.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE P. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

RECITALS

N. Y. C.—ROSAMOND JOYZELLE of HOLLYWOOD, Diction, Expression (all branches), Posture, Social Grace, Platform Ease, Reading, COME (as my guest) to Invitational Dramatic Recital, Barbizon Hotel, Lexington and 63rd, N. Y. C., Thursday, April 14, 8:30 P. M. Write me for "invitation cards," Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, MAin 4-5000.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TORONTO, ONT.—Good home; pleasant surroundings, home cooking; for 3 or 4 young men; beach district. 18 Beech Ave. HO. 1909.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS. — Large nicely furnished front room, private bath; also other rooms available at 387 Commonwealth Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Road, Apt. 102; Col. 8099—Attractive room in cultured home for refined woman.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE (45)—Special aptitude for sales-work and sales management; wide acquaintance grocery field; now employed but seeking wider opportunities for service. Write Box H 20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER in small family; capable, good references. MRS. BURROWS, 56 Girard Ave., Hartford, Conn.; phone 2-8829.

RELIABLE, efficient young lady desires position as receptionist or hostess. Write Box F 10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 West Sixty-fourth Street, N. Y. C.; EN 2-1560.

SUMMER HOMES

7 ROOMS, 5 bedrooms, 2 min. walk from bathing beach; $450 for long season. Address MRS. C. M. HARTT, Goose Rocks Beach, Maine.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MAY FESTIVAL AND DANCE—10-piece dance orchestra; benefit of scholarship fund; May 24th, 8:30 P. M., A. W. A. Ballroom; tickets $1.10; by ROBERT MALONE CHORAL SOCIETY, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Sub-let, May until November, unfurnished, two rooms, kitchenette; Beacon St., near Arlington. Call Laf. 3983 before 10 a. m.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily.
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COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

HUMMING BIRD
and
PHOENIX HOSIERY
A gift she will always appreciate
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
(Continued)

Rhythm Step Shoes
Have been selected from the Style Parade by Fashion's best dressed women.
Hylander's
111 WEST 9TH STREET
For Spring
Smart Frocks
Slim Slips
Hosiery in New Shades
Skirts That Swirl
Evelyn S. Zebley
EMALYN SHOP
3 East 9th St. Tel. 4923

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers Printers — Photographic Equipment Office Furniture
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"Everything for the Home"
FURNITURE
RADIOS
ELECTRICAL GOODS
A GREATER STERN & CO 7TH & MARKET STS

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
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Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

● Garden Seed — Plant Food ● Garden Hose — Garden Tools ● Lawn Mowers
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market Street Dial 5017

CONCORD LUMBER CO.
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
national advertisers phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Baby Mode and Junior Shop
Cecilia McHugh Droney
Children's Apparel
1772 Columbia Rd., N. W.
Washington, D. C. Co. 6158

Letter Writers Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing
Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
SAUBER, INC.
Florist
1788 Columbia Rd. Columbia 3503
We Telegraph Flowers

"Say It With Flowers"

Flower Box
701 12TH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone: DIstrict 1141, MEtropolitan 7297
Night Phone: MEt. 5703
MISS CRIENA MAHONEY

Half Size Dress Shop
505 12TH ST., N. W.
Specializing in Half Size Dresses to fit the Miss or the Woman Hard to Fit.
Sizes 16½ to 26½

HATS *"That Are Different"*
ONE PRICE—$2.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.
(Near Nebraska Ave.)
Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Cleveland 9831

MAINE

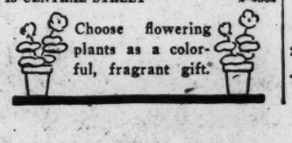
AUBURN

Boys' and Men's Suits for Easter
All New Spring Styles at
COBB-WATSON CO.
51 Court Street

Easter
Topcoats, Suits, Shoes and Furnishings at
FLANDERS
62 Court Street

For Easter
See Our Gorgeous Display of
Easter Lilies .....1.00 to 3.00 each
Hydrangeas .....1.50 to 2.50 each
Baby Rambler Roses .....1.25 to 2.50 each
Wear one of Roak's Corsages, 1.00 up
ROAK'S FLOWER SHOP
AUBURN THEATRE BLDG. Phone 980

BANGOR

Brockway's Flower Shop
15 CENTRAL STREET 2-2382

Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

MAINE

BANGOR
(Continued)

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

Standard Shoe Store
48 MAIN STREET
Showing New Styles
in
Wilbur Coon, Menihan Arch Aid and Queen Quality Shoes
Also all the New Shades in No Mend Hosiery

Burr Printing Co.
Printing
ENGRAVING
EMBOSSING
125 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2191

LEWISTON

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
*For Men —

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

There's A New Slant to Coats this Spring

Coats are so completely new—so excitingly styled that you won't be happy wearing last year's model! New collarless necklines — fitted waists — dressmaker touches — soft fabrics — tailoring that's a charm —all contribute to the grandest coat styles in years. See them in our coat section for Easter Now.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
Portland, Maine

Ask to See Our Nontarnishable
CHEST for SILVER
made in 3 sizes
$5.00—$6.00—$10.00
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress St., Portland, Maine

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

"BOTANY" Worsted Ties
Do Not Wrinkle $1.00
Brown & Batchelder
50 North Main Street

Smart Spring Millinery in bewitching styles and materials

The FRIENDLY SHOP
70 North Main St.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 320

Large Assortment of
GLASSWARE
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

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PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electric Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
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EASTER CLOTHES
THE SHOE FIX
J. BILODEAU, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 SCHOOL STREET

Your Chic Begins with
BARBIZON
Tailored Lingerie!
HARRY G. EMMONS

CONCORD
(Continued)

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store.....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

HOOZ'S
READY-TO-WEAR SHOPPE
370 Central Avenue
The Very Latest Models in Spring Coats—Suits—Dresses

Shop at
"DOVER DRUG"
Cut Rate
Headquarters for the Best in Toiletries and Cosmetics

ELITE
SUPERCLEANERS
CLEANING, PRESSING and DYEING
Alterations and Repairing
7 NEW YORK STREET
Rug Cleaning
We Solicit Your Work

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Attention Men!
Take Your Place in the
EASTER PARADE
SUITS—TOPCOATS—HATS
and Don't Forget the
SHIRTS—TIES—SHOES
"Compare our values with all others"
CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Inside and Out
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP
What a marvelous change a little painting will do.
Call 4719-W for information
KARL W. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC ST. 359 MYRTLE ST.

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

HAMS
Rath's Hams, the Very Best, You May Buy Whole or Half
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT
296 PHONES 4567

EASTER FASHIONS
Lovely Styles for Every Lovely Lady and the Little Accessories That Make Up the Smart Whole
THE MELBRY
1029 ELM STREET

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY

Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Gelinas Cleaners
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Easter Shoes
The Spring Styles are lovely and the most necessary part of every Spring outfit. Bring in the whole family.
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 Elm Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

ASHLEY'S Ice Cream
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

For Easter
Complete Your Easter Outfit at
THE SMART SHOP
Choice of Coats, Suits and Dresses
Hosiery in New Shades
THE SMART SHOP
169 MAIN ST. Tel. 1190-W

PORTSMOUTH

Spring Hats
in Saturn, Rough, Baku, and Ballibuntl Straw. Black, Navy, Luggage, and Brown.
Featuring the Country Club Hat
S. EDNA THOMPSON
31 Pleasant Street

NEW YORK

N. Y. CITY—Manhattan

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

J. R. LORAH & CO.
Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

OSCAR SCHULTZ
18 BROADWAY TEL. 1115
Greenhouses, Houston Ave. Tel. 910
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

Henry's Shoe Salon
(Henry G. Minsenberger)
Ladies' Shoes
Hosiery Handbags
24 Washington Square Tel. 298W

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

GERMAINE MODES
Easter Hats, Vibrant with Personality, Individuality, Chic
136 Bellevue Ave. Tel. 306

PROVIDENCE

Gibbons
For Home-made Candies of Distinction
Tel. Williams 0780 Washington Park

Easter Cards and Gifts
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147-A Westminster Street

Full Line of Meats and Groceries
BERT F. TURNER
MARKET
1858 BROAD STREET EDGEWOOD, R. I.
Telephone HOpkins 1158

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Announcing
The Opening of Our New Garment Shop on the Second Floor
Featuring latest Easter Styles Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery
J. E. MANN, Inc.
108 MAIN STREET TEL. 81

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

Your Wedding and Graduating Gifts Should Come From
BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Compasco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

PHONE 44242
WRECKED CARS MADE NEW
T. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42016
957 Park Avenue

W. C. SWARTZ CO., Inc.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Spring Showing of Wearables for
Women Misses Children
Coats, Suits and Dresses and Accessories

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 Street, Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd Park Blvd. Tel. 30193

KAUFMAN'S BEAUTY PARLOR
FOURTH AT BROAD Dial 21661
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 75c
PERMANENT WAVE
3.50 to 10.00

QUALITY
SILVER FOXES
at Lowest Prices Ever!
F. KARL BECKH & CO., Inc.
(3rd Generation of Furriers to Richmond)
308 E. GRACE Dial 2-4594

Dress Up for EASTER at
KAUFMAN'S
4TH AND BROAD STS., RICHMOND, VA.

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 West Grace
RICHMOND, VA.
Beaten Biscuits, Salads, Delicious Breads, Pies and Cakes. Try our Box Lunches.

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the Foot in Motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

Rutrough's, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.
We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the
ELK BAKERY
311 West Washington Street

CLARKSBURG

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

Printing
STATIONERY
Williams Printing Company
111 N. Fourth Street

The Elaine Shoppe
223 MAIN ST.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery

Share in the Savings Offered in Our
Easter Parade of Values
APRIL 11th to 17th
Fashionable Spring Merchandise at Special Reduced Prices
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
236 MILFORD ST. Phone 74, 75, 76, 77

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
PHONE 600—601—602—603

Cut Flowers Potted Plants
MADISON MINES
FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St. Tel. 885

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

HUNTINGTON

F. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
Estimators *Consultants*
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

Coffman Flowers
Phone 8133
Huntington, W. Va.

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready to Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

I. Miller—Arch Preserver
for Women
Nunn-Bush
for Men
FOARD & HARWOOD
915 FOURTH AVENUE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON
(Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

GIFTS
POTTERY LAMPS
FLOWERS
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 7240

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Lady Hudson
Hosiery is tops in fashion and value again this season! "Lady Hudson" parades on every smart avenue!
PAIR $1
It's "the Bay" in Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

Home Builder and General Contractor
R. H. RAE
11504 97th Street Phone 72785
FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

You Can Always Rely on What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Edmonton make the "Bay" your headquarters for shopping.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEELER
Painting and Decorating Co.
10224 105th Street
Phone 25027

Real Estate
Insurance Rentals,
Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119 100A Street Phone 21583

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GARDEN TOOLS
are modestly priced at the "Bay." You'll need rakes, hoes, trowels, lawnmowers. See our selection today!
Homewares, Main Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

REALTORS - INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD
RENTALS - BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87 647

HOUSTON & MASTERMAN
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Ave. Winnipeg

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

BETTER MILLINERY
at Lower Prices
The Rose Hat Shop
265 Kennedy St., near Portage Ave.
Complete Stock of Smart New Styles

Just Real Good Cleaners
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m.-9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROBINSON'S
Hamilton Headquarters for
Van Raalte Stryps

the smart thing to give and wear this Easter
Finest textured rayon with lovely satin-like self stripe. In soft pink and white.
Panties, pr. 79c Jills, pr. 59c
Outsize Panties, $1
Gowns, each 1.98
Outsize Gowns, $2.50

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 KING STREET E.
Importers Burberry Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

Prospect Dairy, Ltd.
For fine quality and flavor, try our pasteurized milk. Also fresh butter, cream, buttermilk and creamed cottage cheese.
445 Wentworth St. N. Ph. 4-3400

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, State Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.
202 Dundas Met 7 11
613 Dundas Fair 970
729 Richmond Met 167
77 Wharncliffe Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
for Prompt, Courteous Service

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

Alex Christie 3-0096
Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

JAMES HOPE & SONS
LIMITED
Booksellers Stationers
Bookbinders Printers
Phone 2-2493 63 Sparks Street

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

901 BANK ST. 7-0640 82 FIRST AVE. 7-0472
Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J —9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE

Ottawa Dairy LIMITED

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

PHONE 2-5741

The Great Forest Section of Ottawa
DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal
Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-6383

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
Frith's
69 Sparks Street 2-1775

TORONTO

INSURANCE
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
CHARLES R. HARRIS
PROMPT SERVICE
59 YONGE STREET AD. 6334

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Carload Groceterias
C. W. DAVIDSON & SON
Choice Quality Meat and Poultry
Cor. Keele and Bloor Sts. JU. 4197-8

All Makes
Rebuilt Repaired Rented
We Service All Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

NATURE'S MESSAGES OF PEACE
By SAM CAMPBELL
AA Miss Marshall
133 Fulton Avenue
GL. 3159
Toronto Agent for "Double A" Books

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE
FLORIST
Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Customed-Made Gloves
For Street, Dress and Sport Wear. Belts and Bags to Match from Beautiful Leathers in Gorgeous Spring Shades.
EARL GLOVE
MFG. COMPANY
982 YONGE ST. MI. 5511

Flexible
CANTILEVER
SHOES
For Style and Comfort
18 BLOOR STREET W.

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

KATE DAN
CORSET SHOP
Custom Made Foundation Garments
Individually Designed
After Careful Figure Analysis
Full Line of Fine Lingerie
RA 5676 82 Bloor St. W.

TRY GOLDEN CREST MILK
New! COVER CAP FOR YOUR PROTECTION
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Character Clothes for Women
Ira Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

WALK-OVER SHOES
in TORONTO at
290 YONGE STREET
K. B. LOHEED

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
1438 Yonge Street (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, Designer
Phone HYland 7984

Winona flowers
413 Bloor Street East
At Sherburne
Member F. T. D.
Phone Randolph 2303

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

CO-OPERATIVE STORES
Continental Co-operative Stores
Limited
Invites you to become a member.
Head Office: 2 Temperance St., Toronto

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 Yonge Street AD. 6334

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Smarten up your Easter clothes by having them "REVITALIZED" now. Telephone us today.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M., Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

EASTER GIFTS
bought from HEIM'S are always much appreciated. A wonderful variety of HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARVES, GUEST TOWELS and other linens are now ready for your inspection.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

SPRING FURS
FUR STORAGE
and
REMODELLING
A. PICHET
2170 So. Catherine St. W. WI. 6111

You'll add
New Joy
to walking
New FOOT SAVER *SHOES*
Cantilever Shoe Shop
1173 St. Catherine W. MA. 3995

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

We have been consistent advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor for past 15 years.
Cold Fur Storage Service
Modern scientific vaults, with 12 months world-wide insurance coverage.
Restyling and Repairing
By experts. All work guaranteed.
Fur Coats, Capes and Scarfs
—from stock or to your special order.
Additional Telephone Service
Note New Number BElair 3466
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
1193 Phillips Square

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

SELBY SHOES
Arch Preserver True-Poise
1008 St. Catherine St., W.
Dominion Square Building, Near Peel

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
H. OATES, Mgr.
Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store
1816 Scarth Street Regina

REGINA FLORIST LTD.
Capitol Theatre Bldg. Tel. 22996
Choose flowering plants as a colorful, fragrant gift.

SASKATOON

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOOD
at
ECONOMICAL PRICES

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL, 42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

GOOD COMPANIONS—A house where young people are free and happy; passing guests welcomed; moderate. Miss Bannister, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. Tel. Padd. 3359

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

PUTNEY, near Heath—Good garden; 1 or 2 children welcomed with parents or nurses, or entire charge taken if desired; references exchanged. MISS SICHEL, 6 Amersham Road, London, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 5591.

DUPLICATING

CAREFUL attention to orders by post. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, BLACKHEATH — Furnished flat, self-contained; one sitting, two bedrooms; hot and cold water basins, kitchen, bathroom; all conveniences. 9 Aberdeen Terrace, S.E. 3; phone Lee Green 4812.

LONDON, Chelsea—Unfurnished flat, 4 to 5 rooms; modern building, all conveniences; rent £265 inclusive. Box W-1013, BCM/CSM, London.

FLATLETS

LONDON SLOANE ST.
5 WILBRAHAM PL.
Beautifully furnished single and double rooms, or suites, with hot and cold water and electric fires (some have telephone). All the comforts of a private house. Full service. Meals served in rooms as required. Quiet, yet central, opposite Christian Science church, one minute underground and buses. Moderate terms. SLO 8433.

HOME SHARING

LONDON—Young lady has charming furnished flat, Notting Hill Gate, wishes one or two to join; near tube, quiet, homely atmosphere. Telephone Bayswater 2772.

BACHELOR would share furnished flat and expenses, two bedrooms, study, with nonsmoker, nondrinker; references exchanged. Apply Box W-1031, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN—82 Griffiths Rd., S. W. 19. Plumber, Hotwater Fitter, Decorations General House Repairs
Estimates Free—LIBERTY 5188

HOUSES FOR SALE

LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A. A. I.
26 BOND ST., EALING, W. 5 TEL. 2127
Auctions Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected. Houses and flats for occupation or investment.

HOUSES TO LET

DYMCHURCH, ST. MARYS BAY—Modern bungalow, furnished every convenience; one minute sea. Apply 62 Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3 Phone Greenwich 2780.

ONE HOUR FROM LONDON—Beautifully furnished (antique) old English country house with all modern conveniences. Accommodation: 8 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, games room. Aga Cooker refrigerator, telephone, garage for 2/3 cars. A really magnificent flower garden, lily pond, tennis court, kitchen garden, paddock. Grounds in all about 3½ acres. Available for a few months. Rent 16 guineas a week including gardener and produce. Box W-1010, BCM/CSM, London.

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

European Local Classified

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Attractive furnished rooms for students and others near Kensington Gardens; part board £2.2.0. 137 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2. Phone Bayswater 5316.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Shorthand typist (woman); experienced; state past connections; Christian Scientist. Box W-1016, BCM/CSM London.

LONDON—Young working housekeeper; daily work; capable all duties; 3 in family. Write KNAPP, 1 Eastbourne Road, Chiswick, W. 4.

POST WANTED

LADY—Thoroughly capable, living Sloane Square, London, seeks part or full time occupation as social secretary or in any other capacity where her services could be of use; highest credentials. Box W-1012, BCM/QSM, London.

WELL-EDUCATED lady (young) seeks post secretary (preferably not commercial). 4 years' experience, knowledge office routine, French, German. Please write Box W-999, BCM/CSM, London.

POSITION sought for man, aged 30, needing encouragement and a good start; thoroughly reliable; suitable house or kitchen man or garden work. Apply first to BARTLETT, 9 Balham Grove London, S. W. 12.

REPAIRS

BOOTMAKER and footwear repair specialist. J. Evans, 22a St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM. 3561.

ROOMS TO LET

BARNES COMMON, LONDON—Near Station, large south room and good room adjoining, newly decorated, together or separately; furniture optional; gas, electricity, geyser, garden; moderate. Box W-1019, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished bedsitting rooms, gas rings and fires; moderate rent; with or without breakfast; Notting Hill district. Box W-1002, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 14, East Sheen—Attractively furnished bed-sitting room in modern flat; lady; very moderate terms. Box W-1017, BCM/CSM, London.

CHELSEA, LONDON—Conveniently situated, comfortably furnished bedsitting rooms; reasonable terms; meals optional. Flaxman 9372 or Box M-814, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Comfortable divan rooms near Kensington Gardens; breakfasts optional. Misses Evans and Livesay, 34a Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2, Bay.: 2576.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, Hyde Park—Close buses and tube; attractively furnished service flatlets; H. and C. basins, telephone, gas fires all rooms; near church, bed, breakfast, bath; from 25/-; other meals optional; courteous attention. 19 Lancaster Gate Terrace, W. 2. Padd.: 7363.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8—Comfort and privacy; artistically furnished divan rooms, with every modern appointment; competent staff; single and double from 30/-; 5 minutes Kensington High Street. Western 8985.

SOLOISTS WANTED

WANTED SOLOIST for church in large London suburb, fee £1 per Sunday. Reply Box W-1018, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London). Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London

BORIS VILNA, Opera and Concert Bass Teacher of Singing
Italian Method of bel canto
Blüthners, Wigmore St., London, W. 1.
Langham 1570.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY LTD., 20 Moorgate, London E. C. 2. MET. 3180.

TO LET

LONDON, Westminster—Small furnished flat; attractive, central, quiet situation. £2.5.0 weekly. Box W-1020, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm, Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention, Rent collection and management

TUTORS

SUCCESSFUL coaching; examinations; modern languages a specialty. R. O. GERCKE, F. I. L., F. I. S. T., 59a The Grove, London, S. W. 18. Battersea 3006.

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, large and small quantities. MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 113a Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2902.

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 52 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239.

WANTED

WORK by educated lady, adaptable, good reader, typist, writer, experienced home management, nurse companionship. Box M-399, BCM/CSM, London.

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 28 years experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 3693.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER

WATCH, Clock and Jewellery repairs; engraving, chromium and silver plating, gilding; 40 years experience. J. Matthews, 151 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, London, N. W. 7.

WINDOW CLEANING

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 49, Cromford Road, S. W. 18. Moderate Charges; Fully Insured.

A 1 VICTORIA WINDOW CLEANING. Est. 1902. 28 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Slo. 1762. Efficient service; fully insured; estimates free.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
73 Lower Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 2171

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W. 3
Established 1864
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2520
Specialty: Silks and Flannels, Hand Finished Ironing.

FURS
NEW MODELS
in Best Quality skins at moderate prices, always ready. Repairing and Remodeling Furs a specialty. Estimates and expert advice given.
Also TAILOR MADES in exclusive materials
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50 MADDOX ST., NEW BOND ST., W. 1.
Tel. Mayfair 2440
Telegrams "Critten, Wesdo, London"

ARTHURS STORES
(DAVIES & COURT, LTD.)
59, Westbourne Grove, W. 2.
Telephones: BAYswater 2424-2425
HIGH-CLASS GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS
Purveyors of Finest Quality English, Scotch and Colonial Meats

PROTHEROE'S
Builders & Decorators
Office and Works now at
7 Nant Road, Finchley Road, N. W. 2
Speedwell 9607
Also at Andover Place, Paddington, W. 2

HAIRDRESSERS
Eugene Permanent Wavers
DAYMARD'S
Founded 1887
80-82 Pimlico Road (near Sloane Square)
T. N. Sloane 1032

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

TEL. MAI. 5523
J. S. MASON
LOOSE COVERS, CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY WORK
CABINET MAKING . . .
FRENCH-POLISHING . .
AND REPAIRS . . . . . .
Thoroughly Dependable
47 FAIRFAX Rd. LONDON. N.W.6

MOTORISTS!
Save Pounds on Car Insurance
by asking for 20 pp. FREE BOOKLET and QUOTATION
Compare these rates with what you are now paying! Lloyd's Security!
Third Party £2.11s.6d. or 3 quarters of £1; Comprehensive £5.2s.6d. or 3 Quarters of £2.
12 months 8 h. p. Country, 1-Driver. 50 p. c. No-claim Bonus if entitled to 25 p. c. 40 p. c. if entitled to 20 p. c. Made-to-measure Annual Policies by Monthly or Quarterly Payments; also Summer Policies—2, 3, 4 and 6 months.
Andrew & Booth Ltd.
(Dept. 1/CM)
37 Sheen Lane, Mortlake, London, S. W. 14. PROspect 1066 (10 lines)
Open Daily, 8:30 to 8
Please mention the "Monitor."

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farrington Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Gt. Portland Street, W. 1.
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048
2049
Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

T. H. CANTELL
MERCHANT TAILOR
HAND-TAILORED, MADE-TO-MEASURE GARMENTS THAT PAY THEIR WAY BY THE WAY THEY WEAR.
117 CHEAPSIDE, E. C. 2.
LONDON, ENGLAND

The Art Store
A NEW BOOK
"The Wilds of Kensington Gardens"
by Florence Irene Gubbins
3/6
53 Sloane Square, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 3621

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing, Beauty Culture and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843
Personal Supervision of Principal

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

VERITY PRESS
AGENDA PAPERS
REPORTS PROSPECTUSES
BALANCE SHEETS
BISHOPSGATE 7473
205 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS
Let me find new friends for you.
JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC
136 Ladbroke Grove W10.
Call or phone. Park 6074.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

TAGNEY & RANDELL
LIMITED
TAILORS
10 Symons Street, SLOANE SQUARE S. W. 1
The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.
Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

You Would Prefer
THE
PER 2/3d DOZ.
"SENIOR SERVICE"
Farm Laundry, Southfields, S. W. 18
Telephone Putney 1223

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London, W. 9.

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

● REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
L. J. Allen Ltd
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171 and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics.

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service To Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER LTD.

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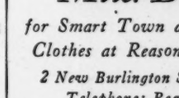

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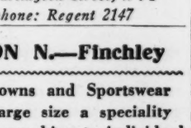

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

'Arjetta's Gwine ter Marry

Arjetta, ma gal, she's gwine ter marry—
Every heart mus' have its chance
I'd radder have her wif me tarry,
But you jes' cain't stop romance!

Weddin' bells will chase off sadness;
I'll let go ma li'l gal.
I'll be glad in her new gladness,
Cause she's found a lovin' pal.

Minny M. H. Ayers

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Can You Tell Hot Water?

Five referees, designated perhaps with white paper caps, are provided each with a milk bottle with a thermometer in it, facing him. Water in the bottles ranges from about 35 degrees to 125 degrees F., labeled "snow," "spring," "drinking," "bath," and "wash," respectively.

The contestant tries the bottle and writes down what he judges the temperature to be, whereupon the referee shows him just how much he is off.

The player who has the lowest average error is accounted the best at knowing how hot the water is when he gets into some.

W. D. M. Wichita, Kan.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

We start the week with something a bit different in the way of cryptograms—but, it should not be difficult.

FLVL >L, FOUL O
O<CCLVLAU J>VU
>C ΓVNVUΓLVOJ.
LOΓΓ ELUULV <J
VLVVLJLAULO <N
O JNJ<>E <AJULOO
>C <N OA>UΓLV
ELUULV.

A Tough Charade

Since that cryptogram wasn't so hard, here's a tough charade to make up. It's partly phonetic, and a 9-letter word is represented. Can you guess it?

Anything TWO is ONE
Anything ALL is done!

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Fort Wayne, Indiana, reader. Following the usual rules, try changing COW to PIG in 4 moves.

Missing Consonants

Can you supply the missing consonants below to spell the words defined?

*I**E**IO*—disagreement
E**Y**O*E*IA—book of knowledge
*A**U*PU*—talkative
*E*I*E*E**—withdrawal

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, we start the week with a list of 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off.

1	dark	fair	
2	dazzling	sizzling	
3	filmy	gloomy	1
4	rainy	tempestuous	
5	clear	breezy	
6	foggy	showery	
7	chilly	bright	
8	broiling	cloudy	
9	windy	bleak	
10	stormy	hazy	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. By a vote of 204-196 the House sent it back to the Special Committee on Reorganization—virtually killing the bill.
2. Three: the first, when it recommitted the wage-hour bill; the second, when it revolted against placing a special surtax on closely held corporations; and third, the Reorganization Bill.
3. He has discussed with WPA chiefs the proposal of lending $1,500,000,000 to cities and states for self-liquidating public works.
4. No; reports from officials representing more than 70 per cent of the Bay State indicate a definite need for a permanent WPA program. Officials argue that tax rates have been favorably affected, relief burdens have been met, improvements have been secured, and self-respect for thousands of workers has been assisted.
5. A New York act signed on April 8 by Governor Lehman eliminates age limits for state and municipal civil service workers (except policemen and firemen and a few other groups subject to extraordinary physical effort).
6. No; Premier Hodza has received full powers to negotiate for the Government coalition; but within the restrictions that there shall be no territorial autonomy for Sudeten Germans, that the Sudeten German Party must recognize the Czech State, and that agitation for a plebiscite shall be abandoned.
7. Yes; the Chinese are celebrating their first decisive victory, which occurred at Taierhchwang, the vital junction of the Lunghai Railroad. It is estimated that 5,000 Japanese troops were wiped out after an 18-day battle.
8. The NLRB ordered Inland Steel to put in writing and sign an agreement with a labor union. (The company hitherto had declined to enter into a signed agreement.)
9. More than 99 per cent of the 49,000,000 voters approved the union of Austria with Germany.
10. The Government will hold 20 per cent of gross receipts from sales abroad of its excess crude oil to pay for properties.
11. No; the highest.
12. In as much as the Conservatives lost to the Opposition in the election, the result is seen as a tendency toward opposing Premier Chamberlain's foreign policy.
13. Yes; in two official actions the U. S. has reluctantly recognized the absorption of Austria by Germany; but Secretary Hull insists that Germany assume Austria's debts.
14. Authoritative quarters in Japan and Manchukuo have expressed the belief that Soviet Russia is not only lending military aid to China, but is preparing to recapture islands in the Amur River seized by Japan's forces last June.
15. Yes.

Lines About Leaders—125

By a Staff Artist

William Makepeace Thackeray
(1811-1863)

WILLIAM THACKERAY was a brilliant English novelist.
To Charlotte Brontë he was a great social regenerator.
To Carlyle he was the man who wrote the perfect style.
He had come to the world in a wealthy home at Calcutta.
His father held an important post in the Indian Civil Service.
But no one stood higher in the child's eyes than his mother.
To his distress he early heard that he must part from her.
His place was in England, where society boys made their studies.
A long journey then took him over to "Great-grandma Beecher."
And, at 10, young William was sent to a famous public school.

AT 18, he entered Cambridge University with little enthusiasm.
Why waste time at college with so much to learn elsewhere?
So, after two years, he left it without taking a degree.
And he started on a long trip to all the capitals of Europe.
Then arrived July 18, 1832, where his diary says in big letters:
"Here is the day for which I have been panting so long!"
His majority had come, and with it a patrimony of £10,000.

IT was not long before the student's fortune had gone.
The choice of a profession became more and more urgent.
One of his friends contributed to periodicals, why not he?
Finally, he sent articles to Fraser's Magazine and to Punch.
In 1837, the era known as Early Victorian had already begun.
Industrialism and war services had brought about great changes.
New-made fortunes threatened to overshadow true talent.
Such was the world in which Thackeray appeared as a writer.

FROM the first his attitude was an attitude of protest.
This he expressed in works of extraordinary variety:
He produced social satires, art criticism, political skits.
He produced letters, reviews, stories, ballads, parodies.
Illustrations from his own pen often accompanied his articles.
And he delighted to disguise his identity under many names.
"Who is the author of 'Jeames Diary'?" somebody came to wonder.
"Who wrote 'Snobs of England'?" another soon questioned.
"Who can be doing 'Barry Lyndon'?" inquired a third reader.
People heard that the various pen-names stood for the same man.
And Thackeray became a person of considerable importance.
The time had come for him to exert his talents to the utmost.
He published a picture of English society called "Vanity Fair."
The book was to be a masterpiece of English literature.

ONCE Emerson received a letter from London in which he read:
"Item: Thackeray —— who is coming over to lecture to you."
Indeed, Thackeray stepped into the "great club of the world."
The fame of the author had preceded him on the New Continent.
And he was feted in America, as he had never been feted before.
He loved to state what should be the literary man's standard.
In an appreciation of Washington Irving and Macaulay, he wrote:
"It may not be our chance, brother scribe, to win such fame.
But the rewards of these men are rewards paid to our service.
We may not win the baton, or the epaulettes, . . .
But God gives us strength to guard the honor of the flag!"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1938, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

Quotation for Today

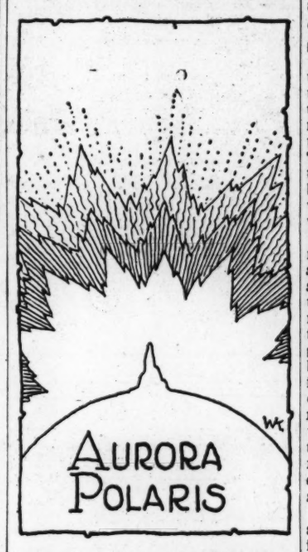
PATIENCE! Why, 'tis the soul of peace;
Of all the virtues, 'tis nearest kin to heaven.

—Thomas Dekker

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes the Northern Lights?

The phenomenon popularly known as the "northern lights" is not confined to the region contiguous to the North Pole. The same flaming varicolored lights are seen, though less frequently, at the opposite end of the earth. The general scientific name for these light displays is aurora polaris. When seen near the South Pole they are called aurora Australis, while those over the North Pole bear the name of aurora borealis.



There are several types of display of northern lights. Their forms include arcs, rays, bands, curtains, drapes, and diffuse glows. The rays are constantly in motion, and their color variation ranges from pale green or yellow to a deep ruby.

A clue to the possible cause of the northern lights is furnished by the now familiar neon tube. In this tube, tiny particles of electricity are made to bombard the molecules of the gas with which the tube is filled. This electrical bombardment causes the molecules of the gas to glow brightly, and the color of that glow varies with the nature of the gas with which the tube is filled.

It has been observed that the northern lights are most frequently seen during periods in which the sun spots or electrical disturbances on the sun are most active and prominent. It is thought that these electrical storms on the sun shoot forth great quantities of electrons which bombard the molecules of air and its component gases high above the earth, causing them to glow. The reason these electric displays seem to originate in polar regions is that the earth is a magnet, and the north and south terrestrial fields of magnetism draw the fire of the sun's electronic bombardment.

Further indication of the possible accuracy of this hypothesis is seen in the fact that a toy world housing an electro-magnet, when brought near to a cathode-ray oscillograph, caused an electron beam (which is ordinarily straight) to bend; and as the toy earth was moved, the beam spiraled accordingly, in faithful imitation of the swirling streamers of the aurora polaris.—W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Playing Politics

Tom: "My father was a great western politician in his day."

Thumb: "What did he run for?"

Tom: "The border."—A. C. C. O. Press.

The Ruse That Failed

"I'm sorry that I haven't a nickel," said the lady as she handed the car conductor a 10-dollar bill.

"Don't worry, lady, you're going to have 199 of 'em in a couple of more minutes."—Montreal Star.

Shop Talk

Two actors met on the street.

"Fancy meeting you, old chap," said the first. "I thought you were doing a season with a company in the sticks."

"I closed last week," said the other. "I couldn't stand it."

"What!" exclaimed the first. "You mean you quit?"

"I had to," he replied. "I didn't mind it so much when they quit paying salaries. And when the printing company refused us further credit and we had to rely on gossip to publicize the show I was not greatly upset. But when the electric company turned off the power and we started to use glowworms for footlights, I quit!"—Wall Street Journal.

We've Wept Barrels of Tears Over This!

Tommy (looking out of the window): "Oh, Mummy, a motor car just went by as big as a barn!"

Mother: "Tommy, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Somesense Rhymes

Mary had a little foot
Its size was number two,
But everywhere that Mary went
She wore a size one shoe.

First Call for Breakfast

Monitor Camera Club from R. T. Green, Vancouver, B. C.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. After the United States Senate passed the Government Reorganization Bill, what action did the House take on it?

2. How many major setbacks has the Administration suffered from the House of Representatives since December?

3. What plan is being developed by President Roosevelt to overcome the business recession?

4. Is it true that the recent survey of WPA projects in Massachusetts revealed a predominant sentiment unfavorable to a permanent WPA program?

5. What State has taken a forward step in barring age limits on state jobs?

6. Has Czechoslovakia shown any disposition to concede to the self-rule demands of Germans within its borders?

7. Has China yet won what might be called a decisive victory in the nine months of undeclared war with Japan?

8. What precedent in labor cases was established in the National Labor Relation Board's recent order to the Inland Steel Company?

9. What was the outcome of the Austrian plebiscite on April 10?

10. What plan to pay for expropriated oil properties has been announced by Mexico?

11. Is it true that American building contracts for March, 1938, were the lowest for eight years?

12. Was the British Government's foreign policy upheld in the by-election in West Fulham on April 6?

13. Has the United States recognized Germany's seizure of Austria?

14. What threat is adding to the crisis in the Far East?

15. Is it true that a pledge by Italy to refrain from seeking the territorial and strategic advantage in Spain is to be included in the new treaty between Britain and Italy?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere On This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Stripes

Seattle

Stripes is a two-year-old cat, supposedly of the common Tabby variety, but he has proved himself a very unusual cat; and his mistress declares that his stripes are stripes of honor.

Since the time he could lap milk from a saucer he has been her constant companion, and she has taught him, among other tricks, to come when she whistles, and to retrieve a ball.

One day she heard him meowing loudly at the screen door, his usual way of asking, "Please may I come in?" But when she opened the door and invited him in, he refused to come.

Then she saw he was guarding something that he wanted her to see. It was a baby sparrow that had fallen from the nest in the eaves 30 feet away. Stripes had sheathed his sharp claws and teeth and his ancestral traits to bring the little bird to the safest place he knew—his mistress.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Dirmantas, Col. Stasys (stä-sēs' dĭr'-män-täs)—Lithuania's Minister of Defense.

Innitzer, Theodor (tā'-ō-dōr ĭn'-ĭts-ĕr) — Archbishop of Vienna, ranking Roman Catholic prelate in Austria, who instructed his fellow-churchmen to vote "Ja" in the Austrian plebiscite.

Ježek, František (frän'-tyē-shĕk yĕ'-zhĕk) — Representative of Czech National Union Party, who has been appointed Minister Without Portfolio.

Lozoraitis, Stasys (stä-sēs' lō'-zō-rī'-tĭs) — Acting Foreign Minister in new Lithuanian Cabinet.

Mastný, Adalbert (mäst'-nē) —Czechoslovak Minister at Berlin.

Raštikis, Stasys (stä-sēs' räsh'-tĭ-kĭs) — Acting Minister of Defense in new Lithuanian Cabinet.

Škirpa, Kazys (kä-zēs' shkĭr'-pä)—Lithuanian delegate to League of Nations, who goes to Warsaw as Lithuanian Minister.

Smetona, Dr. Antanas (än-tä'-näs smĕ'-tō-nä')—President of Lithuania.

Stanišaukis, Yokūbas (yō-kōō'-bäs stä'-nĭ-shou'-skĭs) — Minister of Communications and Acting Premier of Lithuania.

von Moltke, Hans Adolf (häns ä'-dōlf fŏn mōlt'-kĕ) — New German Ambassador to London, succeeding Joachim von Ribbentrop.

From the Gazetteer of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Liechtenstein (lĭx'-tĕn-shtīn) —Independent principality between Switzerland and Austria.

Memel (mā'-mĕl — Autonomous district of West Lithuania.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; ch=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Prayer

Not more of light, I ask, O God,
But eyes to see what is;
Not sweeter songs, but power to hear
The present melodies.

Not greater strength, but how to use
The power that I possess;
Not more of love, but skill to turn
A frown to a caress.

Not more of joy, but power to feel
Its kindling presence near;
To give to others all I have
Of courage and of cheer.

Give me all fears to dominate,
All holy joys to know;
To be the friend I wish to be,
To speak the truth I know.

—Florence Holbrook.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Here we have a different sort of cryptogram. Each letter is represented by a symbol instead of by another letter.

A Tough Charade: Ful-filled.

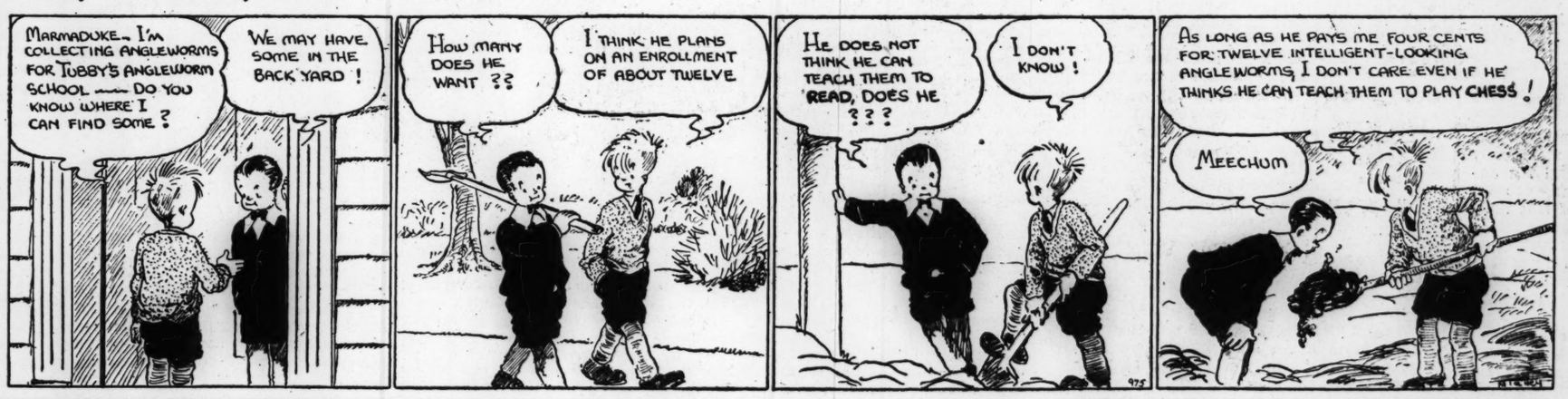
Letter Changing: Cow, cog, jog, jig, pig.

Missing Consonants: Dissension, Encyclopedia, Garrulous, Retirement.

Fun With Synonyms: Dark—gloomy; dazzling—bright; filmy—cloudy; rainy—showery; clear—fair; foggy—hazy; chilly—bleak; broiling—sizzling; windy—breezy; stormy—tempestuous.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Angleworm Professor*

By Le Pelley


MARMADUKE—I'M COLLECTING ANGLEWORMS FOR TUBBY'S ANGLEWORM SCHOOL —— DO YOU KNOW WHERE I CAN FIND SOME?
WE MAY HAVE SOME IN THE BACK YARD!
HOW MANY DOES HE WANT??
I THINK HE PLANS ON AN ENROLLMENT OF ABOUT TWELVE
HE DOES NOT THINK HE CAN TEACH THEM TO READ, DOES HE???
I DON'T KNOW!
AS LONG AS HE PAYS ME FOUR CENTS FOR TWELVE INTELLIGENT-LOOKING ANGLEWORMS, I DON'T CARE EVEN IF HE THINKS HE CAN TEACH THEM TO PLAY CHESS!
MEECHUM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Party Experts*

By Carmack

Today I heard Joan telling the Boss about a party she wants to give—
And how she had been trying to decide whom to invite and the sort of games to play and what to serve for refreshments—
Wow! Humans can certainly make things seem complicated!
Now, when we dogs want to have a party we just get a gang together and go to it—and that's all there is to it—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Plebiscites

TWO hours after the balloting, radio commentators in Vienna were telling the world's Sunday-afternoon listeners-in that Austria had voted itself into the German Reich, and that the German people had voted approval on the union.

Fifty million votes counted in two hours? By no means.

Since the announcement—in mid-March—of the plebiscite, there has been no doubt as to its outcome. Before voting-day, foreigners were receiving marks instead of schillings in exchange for their currency. For weeks now, the German Government has been carrying through measures to absorb Austria.

This certainty as to the outcome of the balloting becomes doubly interesting when compared with the similar certainty as to what would have been the result of the Schuschnigg plebiscite. For there can be little doubt—evidently there was none in Reichsführer Hitler's mind, since he moved so swiftly to prevent it—that the Schuschnigg plebiscite would have favored Austrian independence. Likewise, Dr. Schuschnigg's reason for attempting a surprise plebiscite was his certainty of its favoring the continuance of his Government in Austria.

Then why these plebiscites at all?

One reason offered for Sunday's is that 50,000,000 votes solidly back of the Hitler regime must greatly impress the masses in other countries. That can hardly mean the masses in truly democratic countries, of course. They must recall that Russia voted 90,000,000 strong for Stalin not long ago. And this does not at all impress other countries now. For internal dissension has developed so far in Russia as to make the Soviet Government at this time only a thin question mark in the councils of Europe.

Yet plebiscites have their uses. They may be psychological clubs. The fact is recognized—and capitalized—that in the battle between conscience and plebiscite, the voter is likely to emerge dazedly aware of willingness to be dictated to. Having "yessed" the ballot, can he consistently say no to the government his vote has strengthened?

This is not to contend that even in an election of the sort democratic countries could regard seriously, a majority of Austrians might not favor Anschluss. Such a question could be settled only by a genuinely democratic procedure. What is clear, however, about the uses of plebiscites as held under the dictatorships, fascistic or communistic, is that their chief effect is to convince each "voter" of his individual impotence against forces supposedly too big for him to understand. Rule the individual in this way and the problem of ruling the masses almost takes care of itself.

Has Beer Lost Its "Lift"?

FIVE years ago beer lifted America out of the 1929 depression, say the beer barons in the United States. It gave employment to thousands of jobless men, they say, and sent billions of dollars circulating through the country. All of which sounds very well, so long as no one asks how many dollars went for beer that should have gone for bread. But if beer had that power five years ago, why does it fail now to lift America out of the so-called recession? Has beer lost its "lift"?

Another French Cabinet

THE second Blum Cabinet having resigned amid disorders, strikes and political turmoil, Edouard Daladier has taken the reins of government in France, heading an "anti-Communist" Cabinet without Socialists, and with new conservative elements added.

The immediate issue that brought another crisis was M. Blum's socialistically flavored financial program and his demand for drastic powers of decree to put it into effect. The handling of this issue looks much like a repetition of the procedure that wrecked M. Blum's efforts during his first tenure of office when the ultra-conservative French Senate balked on exactly the same issue and caused his downfall.

France seems to have clearly reached that period, as in Poincaré's time, when wisdom demands that political dogma and party strife be resolutely set aside for the good of the country. That this is France's basic need has been evident for weeks not only to many Frenchmen but such British statesmen as Messrs. Lloyd George and Winston Churchill, who journeyed to Paris specially, only the other day, to impress how vital it was for democracy in Europe that republican France should have a strong government, representative of national unity.

It has been said that France continually gropes for clarity, and that her frequent cabinet crises are indicative of the never-ending hope they will literally "clear the air" for solutions. The Daladier Cabinet, however, has not that broad support which would seem necessary to a lasting solution of French problems today. Postponement of solutions may be possible if French attention can be wholly diverted to external dangers. But saving the franc without losing support of the workers is not likely to prove much easier for one Cabinet than for another.

A Recovery Tax Bill

A TAX bill by any other name is still a tax bill. But by comparison with present tax laws the "business recovery measure" passed by the Senate on Saturday will have the odor of the rose for businessmen sniffing the winds from Washington for signs of sweet encouragement. If Congress in the special session or even three months ago had offered such a sacrifice of reform to the cause of recovery, Wall Street would have raised a cheer. For the Senate version of the tax bill not only wipes out the undistributed profits tax but makes changes in the capital gains tax which will be very pleasing to many business groups.

To those who feel that definite tax relief is necessary to restart long-term investment, the bill prepared by Senator Harrison's finance committee is indeed a "business recovery measure." They feel that it has been framed by men who understand and sympathize with the needs and purposes of private enterprise.

Some of them may be a bit less enthusiastic when they find that for their particular cases or companies the Senate substitute for the undistributed profits tax would be more expensive than the original. But when the bill goes to conference it is expected that the House members of the conference committee will insist on retaining at least the theory of the undistributed profits tax. And the Senate view on capital gains is expected to prevail in conference. In any case it is probable that in the final bill Congress will take a very friendly view of any provision which gives reasonable promise of promoting recovery. Congress is definitely recovery-conscious.

Another feature of the Senate bill which has considerable support in the House is Senator Borah's amendment by which new Federal securities will not be tax exempt. This is the first real break in the tax-exempt dike. It is likely to have support not only from many businessmen but from millions of ordinary folk who realize that they are not exempt from hidden taxes which would not be necessary if income from municipal, state and federal bonds were taxed.

Predictions as to details of the final bill are rather useless at the moment. And any measure passed this session will be far from satisfactory either as a thoroughgoing, logical tax structure or as a long-range reform measure. But there are good indications that the conference bill will offer real encouragement to business groups who feel that the key to recovery is lighter levies on active capital.

Strike Lost; Terms Won

VIRTUALLY all the main objectives for which the C. I. O. steel unions last May plunged a large part of the steel industry into a futile reign of violence are granted to them in the decision of the National Labor Relations Board against the Republic Steel Corporation.

The decision orders the company to cease interfering with self-organization by employees, to abolish its "employee representation plan" or company union and to reinstate with back pay some 5,000 union employees. This amounts practically to setting the stage for union recognition, which was the central point at issue in the "Little Steel" strike which cost thousands of jobs, scores of physical injuries and untold hardships to workers' families, only to end in defeat.

What the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee could not win by force and industrial warfare, it has won by the processes of reason and industrial justice. When it is remembered that a majority of strikes in recent years in the United States have been not over wages or hours but simply for union recognition, the importance of the field in which the NLRB operates can be appreciated.

There may be questions, of course, such as Tom M. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Company, raises as to the actual impartiality of the Board and the correctness of its decisions. The act under which it operates needs to be balanced up in certain particulars.

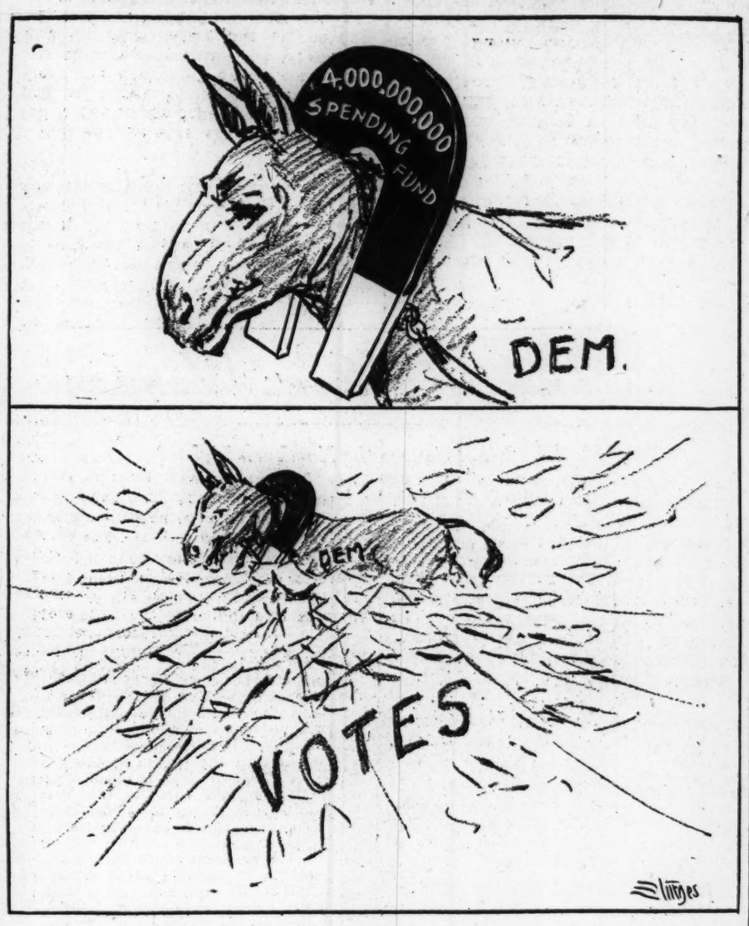
But Mr. Girdler's own statement illustrates why an act guaranteeing the fundamentals of collective bargaining is necessary. He says the company refused last summer to sign a C. I. O. contract because "we knew that a majority of our men were opposed" to it and because the C. I. O. leadership was irresponsible.

Note the "we knew." If collective bargaining is to mean anything at all, it must mean that the workers are to be represented by the men they want to represent them—as determined by an outside arbiter if necessary—not necessarily by the representatives the company thinks they want to represent them. Then as to the point of responsibility, the words of another steel executive within the last week are significant. Myron Taylor, retiring as Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation which did negotiate a contract with the C. I. O., reported to the company's stockholders, "The union has scrupulously followed the terms of its agreement."

The experience of many industries indicates that labor leadership, when given responsibility, will grow up to it.

TWO WOMEN are reported to have called recently at the Rockford, Ill., dog pound seeking dogs who matched their rugs so that the hair would not show. Experience seems to show, however, that rugs soon change color to match the dog.

That New Collar Has Great Pulling Power



The American Navy—*Book News of the Day*

DEBATE on the Washington Administration's billion-dollar naval bill gives special impact to Fletcher Pratt's important study of THE NAVY: A HISTORY (New York: Doubleday Doran. $4). His book offers the most impressive general approach to the subject since Lieut. James Fenimore Cooper's two-volume classic, published 99 years ago. Mr. Pratt has done a more scholarly history. That and its contemporaneous treatment combine to make this work useful to readers generally.

Mr. Pratt has analyzed the "specifically American elements" underlying the country's naval tradition since the inception of its sailing marine. First among these he rates that of the big ship, a characteristic dating back to Joshua Humphreys, designer of the early frigates. Humphreys was thinking of England's vaunted line of wooden walls when he argued that "as our navy will be inferior in numbers, we are to consider what ships will be most formidable and will be an overmatch for those of the enemy."

Constitution was the answer, and the right one from the American Navy's standpoint. For when Isaac Hull, cruising in *Constitution*, defeated Dacres in *Guerrière*, the British captain became the first Englishman of his generation to pull in the white ensign in an even fight. Fleet actions have long since replaced the single-ship combat of *Constitution's* time, but the tradition of bigness survives, judging by announcement only last week of plans for laying down three American 45,000-ton battleships—the largest ever conceived.

* * *

Next to the big-ship trend comes what the author calls the action tradition, that of "dealing heavy blows, not fast, but with accuracy." He believes:

> This makes ours primarily a gunnery navy; that is, a fleet which depends in the last analysis upon heavy artillery and good shooting, as the British depend in the last analysis on overwhelming volume of fire from many mouths, the French on the torpedo and the Germans on an almost incredible accuracy.

This gunnery tradition still survives, too, as plans for 18-inch guns—the heaviest ever projected—for the 45,000-ton American dreadnoughts attest.

More than half the text deals with the exploits of the sail navy. The author displays a vigorous feeling for the dramatic happenings of those swashbuckling times when battle at sea was often the outcome of taunts and challenges flung back and forth between American commanders and the British captains on blockade; and when anybody who had a financial stake in the privateers got rich from their fabulous plunder. All this is by way of useful documentation. The book strikes a satisfying balance between anecdotes and broad historical trends.

Mr. Pratt presents a strong case for a big navy. But this is understandable since he deals mostly with naval rather than political facts. In some cases, however, the interrelation is inescapable, as in problems arising from what he calls the navy's "periodicity," that is, "the alternating epochs of death and rebirth" due to a sectional conflict of naval ideology.

* * *

Basically, he says, this cyclic rise and fall is due to the equally cyclic national political control by the agrarian-pacifist West and South. He explains that the two obvious exceptions—the Wilson era and the present—are due in the first instance to World War pressures, and in the second to the "personality" of the President. He asserts that Mr. Roosevelt "has given us one of the best fleets in our history in the heart of a new era of West-South dominance."

Though the naval traditions of Jones and Barry endure, the rules change. The admirals today talk in terms of a navy second to none. Mr. Pratt reveals why:

> With mechanical warships there is no such thing as a small, efficient navy. Mechanism means precision; a 10 per cent inferiority was demonstrated [with the evolution of fleet action] as fatal as a 75 per cent inferiority. A country is either completely protected by a modern navy or it is not protected at all.

Those opposed to unlimited American naval expansion will not accept this as the final answer. Opinion differs on the meaning of the words "protection" and "country." The question of how big a navy should be depends on whether it will be used to protect the country's coastlines or to protect American trade and treaty rights on the other side of the globe. The author declares optimistically:

> It is in the last degree improbable that we shall have a war during one of those rare moments when the upswing of this [big-navy] policy has given us a great fleet of first-line ships as in 1829, 1869, or 1908; no, war comes when we are least ready, the other fellow will not fight else.

Of course no one can be sure that a battleship-building race will not set off the explosion naval preparedness is designed to prevent. It did not succeed in 1917. All of which leads to the conclusion that the real approach to the problem of national security begins about where the big-navy advocates leave off. H. T.

The Wide Horizon

Spending—for Political Recovery?

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THERE is available this week end an unofficial White House explanation of why the President got his vote of "no confidence" on the reorganization bill. It is recalled that most recent Presidents have been beaten on reorganization; it is charged that some governmental offices and bureaus rallied to prevent reorganization of themselves; it is contended that a trumped-up "propagandist" drive on the dictatorship issue put the decisive pressure on Congress.

If President Roosevelt and his heeded advisers really believe that these explanations tell the story, they are in no position to recover the prestige that has been lost. The dictatorship drive would not have made progress if it had not had material on which to feed—material bred primarily in the atmosphere of the Roosevelt recession. Were the nation prosperous today, the reorganization bill might have been law. For again an atmosphere of fear grips the nation. Herbert Hoover diagnosed the situation in much these terms in another of his increasingly persuasive public speeches last week. Mrs. Cissie Patterson, the bold publisher of two Washington dailies, told the President so to his face last week when she said: "Fear is depressing industry, and this fear is fear of you."

And last Monday, according to Washington report, Vice-President Garner said saltily to Mr. Roosevelt: "You must let the cattle put on fat."

Thus it seems clear that some measure of economic recovery is the first essential in recovering politically the President's damaged authority. A couple of days before Friday's defeat, he had set about the task. There "leaked" from the White House the story that Mr. Roosevelt was shortly to propose a new lending program. No less than $1,500,000,000 was to be loaned to cities, states, and local units for public works. It was a pump-priming plan, on the basis of 3,000 approved PWA projects already in the blueprint stage, with the money to be repaid, without interest, over fifty years.

* * *

In addition, Congress was rushing along the new RFC lending bill, providing up to $1,500,000,000 for loans to industry. And within the next few days the relief recommendations are to go to Congress, the first estimate starting perhaps at $1,250,000,000 with the expectation that the year's total will reach $2,000,000,000.

Thus nearly $5,000,000,000 may be available in a recovery fund. Naturally, recovery is essential for its own sake. Some economists see merit in further Government spending and lending. But even in its purely economic aspects, the plan would contribute to the President's rehabilitation.

And of more direct political importance would be the distribution of such a fund. Would it not serve to make Congressmen eager and amenable? Well, though the plan came out on Thursday, it had softened no congressional hearts by dinner-time on Friday when the reorganization vote came. And a powerful group is already forming to prevent the President from getting his recovery war-chest. After Friday's defeat any reverse is possible, and perhaps the spending program will not go through as fast as was estimated before that crucial roll-call. If the President does get his funds, he will have a potentially effective device for political restoration. Control of the funds will be primarily in executive hands. Congressmen, running for re-election, must seek support for their cherished local projects at or near the White House.

But spending is only a single device. Provision of more money for the President to spend will do nothing to assuage the elements that defeated reorganization. Indeed, at first it may heighten rather than calm fears out over the country. So it becomes doubly important that the real meaning of the defeat is fully grasped and acted upon by the President. He is getting enough free advice, but it is not at all clear that it comes from the right sources. Besides Mrs. Patterson, the President appears to have heard this week from one of his two chief newspaper supporters, her brother Capt. Joseph Patterson, publisher of the New York Daily News. If he told Mr. Roosevelt the same story that Mrs. Patterson communicated, it may have sunk home.

* * *

After his defeat, Mr. Roosevelt personally exhibited his most urbane qualities. He wrote a brief note to his majority leader, Representative Sam Rayburn, thanking him for "the fine fight." He went to the Gridiron dinner on Saturday night, took his evening of satirical pokes, and in his speech—which cannot be reported—displayed a debonair and aggressive wit. The eyes of 500 influential diners were upon him, so soon after his big defeat, and the President opened no chink in his armor.

And now eyes turn ahead to the mid-term campaign. It is not too much to say that the President's political future may be settled in the next few weeks. If he gets authority for his spending program, he will have the weapons to work for political rehabilitation. Denied the spending program, he must build his fire by rubbing sticks. Stump-speaking—such as an invasion of Kentucky in behalf of hard-pressed Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley—is a dangerous recourse. One remembers Woodrow Wilson. But Mr. Roosevelt is a resourceful politician, and there has been enough handwriting on the wall for anybody to read.

To Washington reporters, the keenest portent of the week was "Charlie" Michelson's "kill" order. This architect of aggressive party publicity for a decade had to withdraw his weekly column because of its incorrect assumption of reorganization victory. A decade may have ended with that act, for "Charlie" began riding high, and taking nothing back, early in the Hoover term.

Toward War or Peace—Three Roads for Americans?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You have written approvingly of Secretary of State Hull's recent statements on American foreign policy. It seems to me that you are taking a harmful view of American foreign relations, and that you are seeking refuge in vague philanthropic phraseology (such as "co-operation" and "international morality"), instead of facing the actual facts.

There are, or have been, three policies which the United States could follow in international relations:

1. We could have joined the League of Nations, and sought to establish international law by means of an international organization. Human experience has proved that governmental organization and law are the only means of establishing peace and order among men. I wore out a lot of shoeleather, and spent some money in this region trying to persuade my fellow countrymen that membership in the League was the best way in which the United States could help preserve world order. Senator Lodge of your state led the fight against our membership in the League, and thereby deprived us of a real opportunity to do something worthwhile. The United States Navy should have stood by Great Britain and France in their effort to stop Mussolini's illegal occupation of Ethiopia.

2. Drifting in international affairs. That is our present policy, and it was the policy we followed before the World War. Its consequences are unpredictable because we have no control over the policies of other nations, as we might in time have if a member of the League of Nations. Suppose we fight Japan to "save China." Russia might then pounce upon Japan, Germany might then see its chance to attack Russia, then France might attack Germany, Italy fight France, so that when the war was ended and the diplomats gathered to divide the spoils, the status of China might be no better than it would have been had we declined to fight at all. I was a soldier in the World War. My roommate rests in a soldier's grave. None of the things he and I hoped for as outcomes of the war have come to pass. What reason is there to suppose that a costly Oriental adventure would terminate differently?

3. Isolation. We have refused to help build a world government, and we have found that drifting is not likely to secure the objectives we seek. Our only alternative is a severe curtailment of interests and contacts in troubled areas. The United States is a large, rich, and competent country, capable of feeding and caring for itself with very little outside aid. When Europe and Asia have fought to exhaustion, we may be able to co-operate with them in making a League of Nations effective. At any rate, our boys will be allowed to live instead of dying for no-one-knows-what.

Secretary Hull speaks of defending American "interests." What "interests"? The Panay sank near a Standard Oil tanker. The "interests" to be defended are those that center in Wall Street and the big banking houses. Do you not see that "morality" lies now in saving the lives of our young men and preserving our country from the social and economic consequences of war, rather than in defending such "interests"?

H. R. HUNT.

Michigan State College,
East Lansing, Mich.

Shirley Temple, Breadwinner?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel sure you will want to correct the impression that Shirley Temple is the "breadwinner" (quote from your recent news story), for she is not the breadwinner in the Temple family. Her father was a very successful man even before Shirley was born. Shirley's earnings are kept exclusively for Shirley's future. Mrs. Temple receives a very small salary from Fox to ensure being able to be with Shirley at all times.

MRS. GRACE V. CRISTMAN

Lancaster, Penna.

[Editor's Note: Should we say rather, Shirley is the cake winner in the Temple family?]

Two Stories of Dog Catching

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two contrasting stories from the same edition of the Monitor. A quotation from the first, a report on the California flood:

"The water was more than waist deep. Officer Smith first placed the dogs on top of their cages, and then waded with them, one by one, to the station wagon on higher ground. A few minutes later the flimsy cages were carried away in the torrent.

"The next morning Officer Smith issued a general reprieve and set all the dogs free. But in two hours every one of them was back at the City Hall—waiting for lunch.

"Officer Smith spent his next relief period finding homes for seven of the 12 animals."

A quotation from the second, an address given over a Boston radio station:

"Not all animals used in Boston institutions, where vivisection is practiced, are strays or stolen from their owners, Mr. Strickland explained. Many of them come from official dog catchers, who are supposed to sell the pets they pick up for not less than $3 or else to dispose of them in humane fashion after holding them for at least six days."

He who reads may learn. J. R.

Boston.

Courtesy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was very kind of you, indeed, to have published the letter which I sent you about H. M., King Farouk. I deeply appreciate your courtesy and beg to offer you my most heartfelt thanks.

Nor is this the first time that I have had occasion to meet with similar consideration at the hands of your great country and its citizens.

ALI FOAD TOULBA, Consul

San Francisco, Calif.